

Reagan blasts 5 'terrorist' states

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan Monday branded Iran, Cuba, Libya, North Korea and Nicaragua as being part of a "confederation of terrorist states" and said they are engaged in acts of war against the government of the United States. "And under international law," Mr. Reagan said, "any state which is the victim of acts of war has the right to defend itself." In a speech to the annual convention of the American Bar Association, Mr. Reagan called upon other governments to help wage war against terrorists. "Now much needs to be done by all of us in the community of civilized nations," he said. "We must act against the criminal menace of terrorism with the full weight of the law — both domestic and international. We will act to indict, apprehend and prosecute those who commit the kind of atrocities the world has witnessed in recent weeks," Mr. Reagan added.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «التايمز»

Jordan signs \$200m loan agreement

BAHRAIN (R) — Finance Minister Hanna Odeh signed Monday an agreement for a \$200 million loan to Jordan from a group of 27 international banks, Arab Bank Limited, which arranged the eight-year loan, said it was increased in size from the originally planned \$150 million because of the good reception it received from banks. The loan is Jordan's first major international borrowing in almost a year. Last July, it raised \$150 million for seven years from a group of 20 banks. The new loan carries interest at 1/2 percentage point over London interbank rates for four years and 3/4 point over for the remainder. There is a grace period of four years.

Bahraini leader receives Jordanian minister, page 2

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Prince Faisal begins officer training course

CRANWELL, England (R) — His Highness Prince Faisal bin Al Hussein Monday began a two-month officer training course at Cranwell, Britain's Royal Air Force college. Prince Faisal, 21, follows in the footsteps of the King, who attended the British Army's Military Academy at Sandhurst. The Prince graduated from Harvard University in the United States in May.

Egypt revises entry regulations

CAIRO (AP) — All Arab visitors, with the exception of Palestinians, Libyans, Syrians and South Yemenis, will be given entry visas upon arrival in Egypt, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported Monday. The newspaper gave no specific reason for the restrictions. Egypt is at odds with the hardline Arab countries and Palestinians opposed to peace moves with Israel. "If any of those (restricted) came to Egypt without prior entry visa from any of our diplomatic missions abroad, he would be kept waiting for sometime until his case was examined. He may be admitted or sent back according to each individual case," the paper quoted an unidentified government source as saying.

Palestinians hold labour meeting

TEL AVIV (R) — Several hundred Palestinians gathered in an East Jerusalem theatre Monday for a convention of Arab trade unions which Israeli authorities last week sought to prevent. Israeli television reported that speakers at the gathering of the United Workers Party called for self-determination for Palestinians under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The convention was held in a theatre which security forces ordered closed for 24 hours on Friday in an effort to prevent the gathering.

Israel jails 5 Arabs

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli court Monday sentenced five Arab youths to jail terms ranging from eight years to 18 months for hurling fire bombs at army vehicles, Israel Radio reported. The court jailed two of the youths, from the village of Kana in Galilee, for eight and six years. Three who were convicted as accomplices received terms of between three years and 18 months, the radio said.

Klibi meets Swarddahab

KHARTOUM (AP) — Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi, in Khartoum for a meeting of heads of Arab financial institutions, met Monday with Sudanese military ruler Abdul Rahman Swarddahab. The official Sudan news agency said Mr. Klibi congratulated Lt.-Gen. Swarddahab, who led a bloodless coup that ousted former President Jafar Numeiri on April 6, and said he hopes Sudan under him will be "capable of discharging its Arab role." Mr. Klibi also is to meet Prime Minister Al Gazouli Dafaallah.

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King calls for action to ensure Alia's high standards and security

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein, in a strong letter of support to Alia Chairman Ali Ghandour, Monday said that although the Royal Jordanian Airline remains a target for terrorist attacks, the national carrier and its planes were no less safe or secure than any other airline in the world.

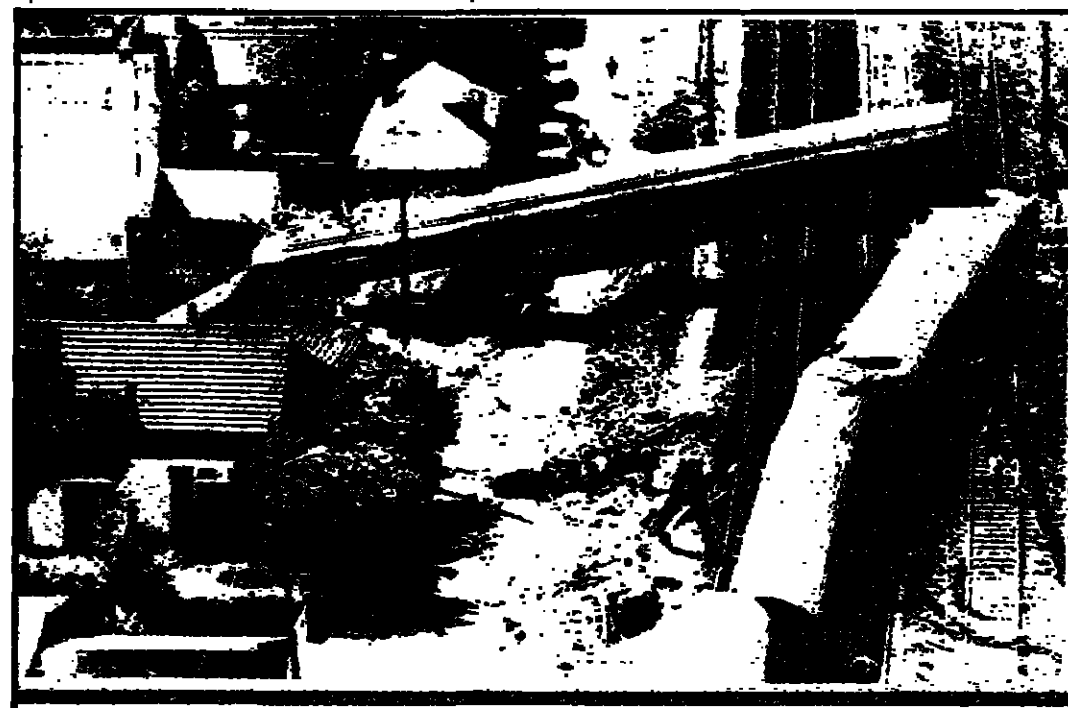
In his letter to Mr. Ghandour, the King called on the airline to apply stricter security measures and ensure that "only those who are sincere, loyal and efficient are allowed to remain" in the institution. The King expressed appreciation and voiced gratitude to all personnel working for Alia for their efforts and diligence but said "there is no place in the institution for the lazy, the careless or anyone who tries to create blocks or advocates any kind of partisanship." The King's letter to Mr. Ghandour followed a series of attacks against Alia and its offices abroad, the latest of which were the hijacking and blowing up of a Boeing 727 in Beirut and a grenade attack on Alia offices in Madrid. On Friday, an Alia plane on a New York-Vienna-Amman flight had to make an emergency landing in France because of a bomb threat. However, an inspection of the plane proved the threat was a hoax.

Fighting flares in Beirut, Tripoli as leaders meet in Damascus

BEIRUT (AP) — Fighting flared in Beirut and the northern port of Tripoli Monday as Muslim leaders met in Damascus to find ways of halting the bloodshed and counter U.S. sanctions in retaliation for the TWA hijacking. Lebanon's top political and religious leaders of the Shi'ite, Sunni and Druze sects met with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam for five hours in the first session of the two-day conference. They are expected to draw up a security plan to curb feuding between militias and end a wave of lawlessness in west Beirut, the result of 10 years of civil war. As the meeting got underway in Mr. Khaddam's office, gunmen of the Shi'ite Amal militia and the mostly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) fought a one-hour battle in west Beirut's Mousheh, Lija and Ras Al Nabaa neighborhoods. Al Amal-PSP joint security committee called a ceasefire, but the rival factions continued trading sniper fire and grenades. The clashes erupted when PSP militiamen refused to allow Amal gunmen to put up a poster of one of their slain "martyrs" in their territory, a frequent cause of fire-fights in Beirut. Heavy fighting was also reported in Tripoli, 80 kilometres north of Beirut, between two factions, the Syrian-backed Arabian Knights and the Islamic Unification Movement. Police said two people were killed and at least one wounded in 10 hours of fighting in Tripoli's Baal Mousheh, Bab Tabbaneh and Mal-louleh districts. A ceasefire, arranged by officials of the rival groups with Lebanese and Syrian army officers, was called for 3:30 p.m. (1230 GMT). An official statement in Damascus said Syria's transport workers' union decided Monday to "take a number of measures to confront American threats to impose a siege of Beirut airport," the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported. The statement followed a meeting in Damascus between union President Nasser Mohrez and his Lebanese counterpart, Abdul Amri Najda. Mr. Mohrez said Syria and Leb-

anon were calling an extraordinary session of the pan-Arab Federation of Transport Workers to "adopt a collective Arab reaction against the U.S. measures." Syrian officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said among the agenda topics to be discussed in Damascus is a blueprint for Muslim-Christian peaceful coexistence based on equal sharing of power to end Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war. Other issues include stricter airport security in Beirut, where the hijacked TWA jet landed, (See page 2) as well as feuds among militias that have triggered repeated street clashes in west Beirut in recent months. Syrian President Hafez Al Assad was quoted by Beirut newspapers as telling Lebanese leaders that the conferees were "forbidden to fail" in resolving the west Beirut security problem. The 13 Lebanese leaders included Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Parliament Speaker Hussein Hussein, Justice Minister Nabih

(Continued on page 2)



TRAIN DERAILED: One of the lead cars of the Le Havre to Paris train lies across the tracks Monday after it hit a truck killing at least 15 people (see story below)

Enlistment begins for People's Army

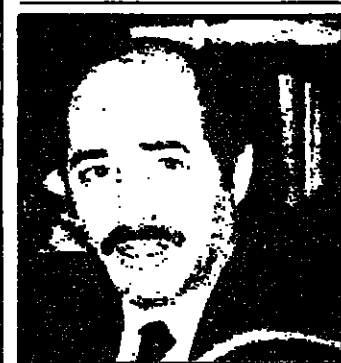
AMMAN (J.T.) — The People's Army commander Monday issued a circular declaring the beginning of enlistment in the People's Army in Balqa Governorate as of Aug. 3. The circular, reported by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said 12 military centres were being prepared in the governorate for military training. Enlistment in these centres are to be restricted to males for the time being, Petra said. Females will start training in the next scholastic year, as military training for females are going to take place in their schools as provided for in the People's Army Law. The law was approved by the Lower House of Parliament last week. The law was referred to the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) whose Legal Committee is currently studying it.

GCC ministers call for joint security measures

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Foreign ministers from the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) called Monday for joint measures to counter security threats in the region at the start of a two-day meeting in Saudi Arabia. Council officials at the meeting at Abha in the southwest of the kingdom said the ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman were expected to endorse a paper on security prepared by the council secretariat. Kuwait's Cabinet Affairs Minister Rashid Abdulaziz Al Rashid told the opening session: "The deterioration of the security situation... a strange phenomenon in the region... makes joint action a necessity." The Kuwaiti foreign minister himself was absent due to a brief visit to Kuwait Sunday night by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on his way home from China. Mr. Rashid, in his inaugural address, emphasised that an end

Arafat in Algiers

ALGIER (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived here Monday for talks with Algerian leaders on an extraordinary summit of Arab leaders to discuss the Palestinian problem. Mr. Arafat arrived here from Tunis. Algeria is reported to have expressed reservations over the proposal for the summit, tentatively set for July 29. Mr. Arafat's talks with the North African country's leaders are aimed at Algerian support for the proposal. Morocco's King Hassan II proposed the extraordinary summit in early June. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, quoted senior Moroccan officials as saying earlier this week that the summit was scheduled to be held on July 29 in Casablanca, to be preceded by a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to prepare an agenda for the conference.



Mijhem Al Khrashish

New Balqa' governor appointed

AMMAN (Petra) Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed Monday appointed Mr. Mijhem Al Khrashish as the new governor for Balqa' Governorate. Mr. Khrashish replaces Mohammad Al Khatib, who served as Balqa' governor before his appointment as minister of information, culture, tourism and antiquities in the cabinet of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, which was formed in April.

15 killed in French train-truck collision

SAINT-PIERRE-DU-VAU-VRAY, France (R) — Twelve people were killed and 44, including U.S. and English tourists, were injured Monday when a Paris-bound express hit an articulated lorry on a level crossing at 160 kph and ploughed into houses in the centre of this Normandy town. The holiday train was carrying more than 500 passengers from the Channel port of Le Havre to the French capital. A local security official put the death toll at 12 and added that those injured included American and English holidaymakers. Ten of those injured were fighting for their lives, he said. Rescuers toiled in blazing sun to cut free victims still trapped in the telescoped wreckage of five coaches. One of the coaches crashed into two houses by the track, killing a person inside. Witnesses and railway officials said the lorry had crashed through the barriers of the automatic crossing and got stuck on the line. Police said the lorry driver was killed but the train driver was alive and being treated for severe shock. A motorist said he had been waiting in a traffic queue when he saw the lorry jammed on the rails. A passenger on the train, which had met a cross-channel ferry from the southern English port of Portsmouth, said: "There were children screaming but generally it was calm. There was a crash and clouds of dust." Other witnesses said the truck tried to cross as the barrier was descending and apparently got stuck in the bar. Railway officials said there is always a 50-second delay after an automatic barrier is lowered before the train passes. Some 10,900 unarmoured level crossings in France are equipped with barriers and red lights that trigger automatically when a train is approaching.

Iraq says its forces overran Iranian posts

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its troops overran Iranian positions Sunday night in the central sector of the Gulf war front and beat back an Iranian counter-attack Monday. "Our troops are settled in their new positions," an Iraqi military spokesman said. The fighting took place near Mandali, an Iraqi border town 120 kilometres east of Baghdad. The spokesman said 50 Iraqis were killed in the battle, an unspecified number of Iraqis captured as prisoners, and quantities of arms were seized by the Iraqis in the battle. In Doha, Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Secretary-General Sharifuddin Pirzada said an eight-member Islamic peace committee will meet in Jeddah in September to discuss new approaches to settling the Iran-Iraq war. Mr. Pirzada, who left Doha after three-day talks on the Gulf war and other Middle Eastern developments, gave no details nor any precise date for the proposed meeting in an interview published in the daily Gulf Times. The committee, set up by the OIC in 1981, comprises Bangladesh, Cambodia, Guinea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Senegal and Turkey as well as the OIC secretariat. In Baghdad, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Monday met Soviet Ambassador Victor Minin, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said. The agency gave no details of their third meeting in two weeks, which was attended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz. The Soviet Union is Iraq's main arms supplier and both countries are bound by a friendship and cooperation treaty.

Sri Lankan peace talks begin; Jaffna Tamils stage protest

NEW DELHI (R) — Secret talks aimed at ending Sri Lanka's communal violence started Monday in the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan and hundreds of Tamil separatists back home marched through Jaffna in protest. A senior Bhutanese official told Reuters by telephone from the Bhutanese capital, Thimphu, that the morning session "went off well" and a second session started in the afternoon. He did not give details. The official said security had been tightened in Thimphu and around the banquet hall venue for the talks, the first between the Colombo government and guerrillas seeking an independent state for the island's 2.5 million Tamil minority. Five guerrilla groups, spearheading a campaign for autonomy in which hundreds of people have been killed in ethnic violence, were represented alongside delegates from the community's biggest political party, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF). They faced a Colombo government team headed by President Junius Jayewardene's brother H.W. Jayewardene, a lawyer. As the talks began, hundreds of demonstrators marched through the streets of Jaffna, in Sri Lanka's largely-Tamil northern province, shouting "ignore the ceasefire," residents said. Following a ceasefire which the Colombo government announced on June 18, the two sides agreed to hold talks sponsored by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Shops and offices closed and buses stopped running in the city, the main centre of Tamil agitation.

British TV offers air time to journalist's kidnappers

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A British television show is offering Lebanese kidnappers more than three hours on the air if they free British journalist Alec Collet, its producer said Monday. Derek Maitland, producer of TV-AM London Morning television, announced the offer after arriving in Beirut Sunday night with Collet's daughter to campaign for the missing journalist's freedom. "We are putting out promises that if the kidnappers release Collet we are ready to give them three and a half hours publicity on our show to say whatever they want — within reason," Maitland told Reuters. His show is financing a week-long visit to Beirut by Collet's 35-year-old daughter Suzie Grant who plans to lobby Lebanese leaders for her father's release. Collet, 62, was on special assignment as an information officer with the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian refugees when he was abducted near a militia checkpoint just south of Beirut four months ago. A group called the "Revolutionary Organisation of Socialist Muslims" has claimed responsibility and accused Collet of spying. Meanwhile, the son and an associate of the Rev. Benjamin Weir, one of seven Americans missing in Lebanon over the past 16 months, were quoted Monday as saying they wanted to begin a dialogue with the kidnappers for the Rev. Weir's release. The newspaper As Saafir carried a report from its Washington, D.C., correspondent saying that John Weir, the Presbyterian minister's son, and the Rev. Lynn Bearkman, a representative of the Presbyterian Church, hoped to communicate with the kidnappers through the paper. The Rev. Bearkman had served in Lebanon in the 1950s, the paper said. Beirut newspapers reported Monday that actor Elias Elias, whose detention by militiamen over a play critical of President Amin Gemayel had triggered street clashes in east Beirut, has been released unharmed.

(Continued on page 2)

Sudan signs military protocol with Libya

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan disclosed Monday that Libya is to help its armed forces with training and logistics, the latest move in improved relations between Tripoli and Khartoum since an April 6 coup ousted Jaafar Numeiri as Sudanese president.

State-owned Al Sahafa newspaper said the defence minister in the new army-supervised Sudan government, Maj.-Gen. Osman Abdalla Mohammad, returned from Libya Sunday after signing a military protocol there.

He was quoted as saying it provided for Libyan help with logistics, transport and equipment, in training exchanges and in aspects of navy and air defence.

Libya was also trying to arrange peace talks with rebels in southern Sudan, he said, but added that Libya "has no intention of forming any strategic alliance with Sudan or of interfering in Sudan's domestic and foreign policies."

Under Numeiri, Sudan broke relations with Libya and signed an integration and mutual defence pact with Egypt. For Egypt, Libya is an arch-foe and the recurrent fear in Cairo is that a pro-Libyan government might emerge in Sudan, astride the strategic middle reaches of the River Nile.

Egypt on June 25 said it was ready to review pacts signed with Numeiri if the Sudanese people wanted that.

General Mohammad said there was no question of Sudan mediating between Egypt and Libya. Libya would not accept any reconciliation until Egypt renounced its 1979 U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace accords with Israel.

The general said Libya had ceased supporting anti-government insurgents of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), active in much of southern Sudan, and was making "personal efforts" to try to bring rebel leader John Garang to Libyan-sponsored

negotiations with Khartoum.

Libya had also pledged help to relieve famine in west Sudan. It would assign a Soviet-built Ilyushin transport plane to airlift supplies and help cultivate land in stricken Kordofan province. Al Sahafa quoted him as saying:

Meanwhile the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) has reported Sudan would try to extradite Numeiri from exile in Egypt or put him on trial in his absence. Al Ayam newspaper said he might be charged with treason over how Ethiopian Falasha Jews were smuggled to Israel last year through Sudan.

Egypt has said it is reluctant to send him here and the issue, which led to an anti-Egyptian demonstration in Khartoum, further complicates Sudanese-Egyptian relations.

Meanwhile the Libyan government has decided to ban Egyptians from working in Libya in retaliation for similar treatment of Libyans in Egypt, the official Libyan News Agency JANA reported Monday.

And in a separate JANA dispatch, Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi was quoted as telling Arab rulers he would urge young Arabs to destroy the "bridge" between Egypt and Israel.

Libya and neighbouring Egypt have been at odds since Cairo signed a U.S.-sponsored peace treaty with Israel in 1979. Most Arab states later broke diplomatic relations with Egypt.

Originally the Egyptians will have no right to work in the Jamahiriyah (Libya). It did not say when the ban would be effective.

JANA, quoting informed sources, said: "Since Libyans do not have the right to enter and work in Egypt, it has been decided to introduce similar treatment and acc-

The number of Egyptian workers in Libya has been declining, but there are believed to be several thousand still there.

The sources said the move was not aimed against individual Egyptians, who were "aware before anybody else of our efforts to establish unity with them ever since the (Libyan) revolution in 1969."

In his message to Arab leaders, Col. Qadhafi attacked the 21-member Arab League for what he said was indifference towards member states "who violated its decisions, particularly its six-year-old boycott of Egypt."

Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kibi was reported last week to have proposed holding an extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca on July 28 to discuss the Palestinian issue.

Libya has also urged Arab countries to impose an economic boycott on the United States to counter Washington's attempt to isolate Beirut. Airports after last month's hijacking of a U.S. airliner and the detention of American hostages.

A Libyan Foreign Ministry statement, quoted by JANA, said the U.S. initiative was "an act of aggression and terrorism against an Arab state and part of American moves to terrorise, subjugate and impose hegemony on peoples and their economy."

The statement called on Arabs to support Lebanon by imposing a "total boycott of American planes, travel and goods," JANA reported.

The United States last week denied landing rights in America to Lebanese airlines and said it wanted its allies to take similar action.



KING VISITS TALAL'S TOMB: His Majesty King Hussein Monday visits the tomb of his father, the late King Talal, on the 13th anniversary of his death. King Hussein recited verses of the Koran and laid a wreath on the tomb. He was accompanied by Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

King urges action to maintain Alia standards

(Continued from page 1)

actually helped in ensuring the safety of the passengers.

Alia remains a target for terrorist attacks, he said. But the national institution and its planes "are not and will never be less safe and secure than the safest and most secure airline in the world," he said.

"We are aware of our responsibility towards any passenger — a dear guest — regardless of his destination or point of departure," he said. "At a time when means of air transportation have become targets for sabotage and terrorism, Jordan is ready for the challenge of securing the safety of its airline's passengers," the King said.

In his message to Mr. Ghannouchy, in which he expressed total support for Alia, the King called for a reform plan to ensure the continuity of the airline's development and progress.

He called on the Alia president, board of directors and general director to re-evaluate the airline's employees, to pay close attention and to address the institution's needs.

"The basis of employment should be re-evaluated in a way which will guarantee that only sincere, trustworthy and efficient people should have the honour and privilege of belonging to Alia," he said.

The King said there should be no place in Alia for "sectarianism,

tribalism and partisanship regardless of its orientation."

He said measures to ensure the safety and success of Alia should be strictly observed and applied to everybody without exception.

"There is no space for favouritism or flattery in Alia," he said. "There is no need for tolerating people who do not believe in the institution and who are not completely loyal to Alia," he said.

He described the challenge facing Alia as "an economic war." He said the need to take measures to protect Alia had been discussed with the cabinet which totally supported such action.

The King said he authorised Alia directors to take the necessary measures to protect the airline's interests and that the authorisation had been discussed and approved by the cabinet.

"Flying sharp and stray bullets do not distinguish between Alia employees whether they are Jordanian or foreign," he said.

King Hussein expressed his deep appreciation of Alia workers and employees regardless of "gender, nationality or work location."

There is no form of discrimination between Jordanians and Arabs or foreigners working for Alia and the basis of dealing with employees hinges on "the employees' loyalty to the institution."

Jordan appreciates the contributions by all sincere Alia employees to develop and maintain the high standard of the institution, he said.

"We express our pride and appreciation of your contribution and efforts which transformed, through a long and tedious journey of hard work and struggle, Alia from a dream into a reality," he said.

The King expressed special thanks and appreciation to Alia's Director-General Mahmoud Jamal Balqaz, "for whom the Royal Jordanian Airline's success has become part of his existence, emotions, blood and conscience."

Praising Mr. Balqaz' ability to implement policies approved by the board of directors, the King called for "distribution of the director general's authorities and responsibilities to facilitate the shouldering of the institution's responsibilities."

He said Alia is the vanguard of Jordanian institutions and enjoys one of the highest ranks among them.

The King indicated that the intensity of the attacks against Alia were a "result of its success which reflected the hard work and efficiency of the Jordanians which are not proportionate to natural resources and resources."

The King expressed total support of and confidence in Alia, affirming that Jordan will "keep its head moored high."

Fighting flares in Lebanon as leaders meet

(Continued from page 1)

Berri, Transport Minister Walid Jumblatt and Defence Minister Adel Ossseian.

Spiritual heads of the three sects including Sunni Sheikh Hassan Khaled, Shi'ite Sheikh Mehdi Shamseddin and Druze Sheikh Mohammad Abu Shakra are also attending the meeting.

Official sources said a surprise participant at private talks with delegates here Monday was Sayed Mohammad Hussein Fad-

lallah, the main spiritual mentor of Lebanon's pro-Iranian fundamentalist Shi'ite Hezbollah (Party of God) militia.

Mr. Berri meanwhile rejected the current framework of Lebanon's government and said the Syrian-mediated conference was considering a new legislature.

"The current governmental framework is not satisfactory for the present, future or for our aspirations," Mr. Berri, leader of the Amal militia, told reporters.

The framework of action, hammered out last year when Mr. Karame formed his national unity cabinet, aimed at giving Lebanon's Muslim majority an equal say in government. Little progress has been made on this and other promised political reforms.

Mr. Berri said the conference would review proposals for a new legislature based on a constituent assembly. At the last parliamentary election in 1972, deputies to Lebanon's now weakened assembly were elected from a Christian-biased quota system.

Fate of American plane in balance amid U.S. threats

BEIRUT, Lebanon (Agencies) —

Some say it is booby-trapped with explosives. Others fear an American pilot who dare to recover it risk being kidnapped — or worse.

And there is a real possibility that a Boeing 727 TWA airliner, still parked here 23 days after it was hijacked, could be blown up by Lebanese extremists angered by U.S. threats of retaliation against the sky pirates.

"We don't know what to do with the plane, or what others might do with it," a security officer at Beirut International Airport, target for a U.S.-proposed blockade told the Associated Press. "It just sits here."

Aboard the red-and-white Boeing 727, two Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim hijackers shot dead U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem and dumped his body onto Beirut Airport tarmac, pistol-whipped and rabbit-punched many of 145 passengers and eight crew members and played a deadly game of Russian roulette with others.

The plane was seized on June 14 on a flight out of Athens and forced to fly 8,500 miles around the Mediterranean before landing for the third time in Beirut. Most of the passengers and crew were freed and between eight and 14 extra gunmen, all demanding the freedom of more than 700 Lebanese prisoners from neighbouring Israel, joined the original hijackers.

The remaining 36 passengers were whisked off to secret hideouts in Muslim-dominated west Beirut on the third day of the 17-day drama by Amal Shi'ite militiamen. The three crewmen still held were guarded by the hijackers and Amal gunmen aboard the ill-fated plane, parked a stone's throw from the air traffic control tower.

All hostages were freed on June 30 and flown home after U.S. President Ronald Reagan sought Syrian President Hafez Assad's help. Mr. Assad is the recognised peacemaker and powerbroker for the many feuding factions who have been fighting a 10-year civil war.

By Lebanese and Syrian accounts, a deal was struck to swap the Americans for 755 Lebanese held by Israel. But while 300 Lebanese prisoners were set free four days after the Americans were taken to Syria and a West German-bound U.S. Air Force plane both the U.S. and Israel insisted there was no linkage.

The Boeing 727, featured on newspaper front pages, magazine covers and television screens

round the world, remained behind.

In New York, after the hostages were freed, Trans World Airlines spokeswoman Sally C. McElwreath said the company was working through diplomatic channels to have the Boeing retrieved.

TWA sent a four-man relief crew to the island of Cyprus, 80 miles north west of Lebanon, to collect the plane, according to officials at Larnaca Airport. But the crew left a few days later, evidently after U.S. threats of sanctions against Lebanon raised fears that "their safety in Beirut might not be secure." Western diplomats who requested anonymity told the Associated Press.

Beirut Airport security officers, who spoke on condition they were not named, said they feared that the plane might have been planted with explosives. Released passengers said after a landing at Algiers the original hijackers booby-trapped the cabin.

Meanwhile Newsweek magazine reported Sunday that President Reagan sternly lectured Syrian President Hafez Assad last week that Damascus should help track down the hijackers of Trans World Airlines flight 847 "so that I will not have to act further."

In a 15-minute telephone talk through an interpreter, the president also demanded Mr. Assad's help in winning the release of American and five other westerners still held hostage in Lebanon, the magazine said.

Newsweek, in the uncorroborated report, said Mr. Assad protested Mr. Reagan's undiplomatic language.

"Has he forgotten that he is talking to the president of the Syrian Arab Republic?" the magazine quoted Mr. Assad as saying to his interpreter.

It said Mr. Reagan stayed on the attack, repeatedly recalling that the hijackers had killed U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem.

Mr. Reagan was quoted as telling his interpreter: "It was plain murder. Tell him it was murder."

Newsweek said Central Intelligence Agency Chief William Casey called for a strike against a Hizbollah (Party of God) Muslim base in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in retaliation for the hijacking.

It said Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of State George Shultz and others warned that if innocent people were killed in such a strike, U.S. standing in the Arab World would be damaged.

Bahraini leader receives Jordanian finance minister

MANAMA (Petra) — The Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa received here Monday Dr. Hanna Odeh, minister of finance.

The meeting was attended by Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Salman, the prime minister, Sheikh Moh-

ammad Ibn Khalifa, minister of interior and Hassan Saif, governor of Bahrain's Monetary Corporation.

Dr. Odeh later met with the Bahrain minister of social development and industry to discuss Jordanian-Bahraini cooperation.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 77111-19

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran

17:30 Children's Programmes

18:15 The World of Walt Disney

19:05 Local Programme

19:30 Programme Review

19:40 News Programme

20:00 News in Arabic

20:35 Arabic Series

21:30 Tomorrow's Programmes

22:40 Kate and Allie

23:00 News in Arabic

23:10 Arabic Series Cont.

23:30 Religious Programme and signing off

FOREIGN CHANNEL

17:30 German Programme for Children

18:00 French Programme: au fil du cou-

rance

18:30 Les 3 mousquetaires

19:00 News in French

19:15 Les amours des anges 50

19:30 News in Hebrew

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Kate and Allie

21:10 Cover Her Face

22:00 News in English

22:15 Feature Film: Lady Jodiva

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM

& parity on 95.00 KHz. SW

774111-19

07:00 Light Music

07:30 News Desk

08:00 Morning Show

08:30 News Summary

10:05 Morning Show Cont.

10:30 Pop Session Cont.

11:00 News Bulletin

12:00 News Summary

12:05 Pop Session Cont.

13:00 News Summary

13:05 Pop Session Cont.

14:00 News Bulletin

14:10 News Summary

14:15 Country Music

15:00 Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:30 Instruments

17:00 Old Favorites

17:30 Science Report

18:00 Pop Session

18:30 News Summary

19:00 News Summary

20:00 Evening Show Cont.

21:00 News Summary

22:00 Evening Show Cont.

23:00 News Summary

23:30 Evening Show Cont.

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS

* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

CINEMA

* "Allons au cirque" at 11:00 a.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

FILM

* The ABC News — The McLaughlin Group at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

VIDEO

* Video film on music "Foamier" at 4:00 a.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6320267

American Centre 644371

British Council 636147-8

French Cultural Centre 637009

Goethe Institute 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre 644023

Spanish Cultural Centre 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre 639777

Haya Arts Centre 645195

Hussein Youth City 647181/86

Y.W.C.A. 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library 637111

University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a

collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Montazah, Jabal Luwbeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630240.

Martyr's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City. Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Libra Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Libra Amman Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m.

Philharmonia Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Recreational Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Rifai receives Qasem

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai received at his office Monday Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem.

Committee studies investment projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Civil Aviation Authority Director General Khalid Mohammad Ali Monday chaired a meeting of the Jordanian airports investment committee, during which a number of investment projects were studied. The committee also reviewed the possibility of running a regular bus-line between the Queen Alia International Airport and a number of Amman hotels.

Muasher chairs industry meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade has granted exemptions to a number of new industrial projects. This was decided during a meeting of the ministry's investment encouragement committee held Monday under the chairmanship of Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Al Muasher.

Ministry sends periodicals to attaches

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Youth has supplied cultural attaches at the Jordanian embassies in Turkey and Romania with issues of various Jordanian papers, magazines and publications to acquaint Jordanian students abroad with news and activities in Jordan.

Sharari meets church councils team

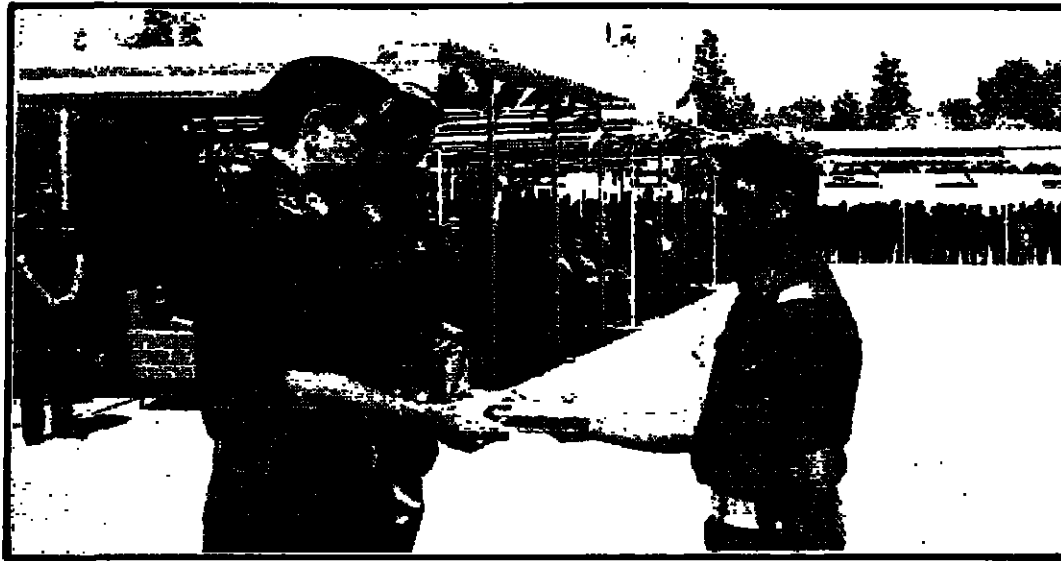
AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharari Monday received a delegation responsible for youth programmes at the World Council of Churches, the Council of Middle East Churches and the European Council of Churches. The minister briefed the delegation on the ministry's programmes for the international youth year which he said aim to inform and educate Jordan's youth.

U.N. relief agency contacts Abu Qoura

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, the chairman of the International Red Cross Standing Committee and chairman of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS), has received an invitation from the assistant secretary general of the United Nations organisation for relief operations, Mr. Mohammad Es'afi, to join the membership of an advisory group for U.N. relief programmes, scheduled to provide consultancy services to the programme's coordinator.

Team to investigate Zarqa trade problems

AMMAN (Petra) — An arbitration committee, which includes members of the Zarqa Chamber of Trade (ZCT) was formed Monday. According to ZCT President Ibrahim Taggi Eddine, the committee was set to investigate problems facing Zarqa merchants and to find appropriate solutions to solve these problems without having to refer the cases to courts. Mr. Taggi Eddine told the Jordanian News Agency Petra that the ZCT is offering financial aid and long-term loans to 60 Zarqa merchants who have passed through a lean period in business.



OFFICERS GRADUATE — Public Security Department Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali (left) presents new police officer graduates from the Zarqa police training college with their certificates during a ceremony held Monday (Petra photo)

Royal Falcons in France at start of European tour

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Royal Falcons aerobatics team will present a variety of displays in Europe over the coming two months. A spokesman for Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline said the team has arrived in Paris, the first stop on the tour, and added that they will present a major display over the French capital to be followed by other aerobatics shows in West Germany, Belgium and Switzerland.

Alia, which helped establish the aerobatics team in 1978, is sponsoring the tour and Alia offices in Europe will cover the tour and convey information and news about the team to the press, radio and television networks in Europe.

The team groups four aircraft flown by Jalal Kuttub, the team's leader, who is assisted by Mufid Hassaneh in the middle with Mohammad Ghubur on the right flank and Majed Al Kayed on the left, the spokesman said. He said that ground services and maintenance will be conducted by Nidal Saman, Hussein Hammad, Andoni Hanania and Fawaz Jaber.

The team's tour of Europe, the spokesman said, is designed to help market Jordanian archaeological and tourist sites abroad.

Majali attends graduation of new police officers

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Department Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Monday attended a ceremony for the graduation of new police officers at the Zarqa Police Training School. He made a speech on the occasion in which he said that a policeman's work is not confined to combating crime but rather his job is to provide protection for the public and thereby ensure freedom and rights for all citizens.

S.Korean special envoy due in Amman today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Duwan Pong, special envoy of Mr. Chun Doo Hwan, President of the Republic of Korea, is due in Amman today for a five-day official visit to Jordan. Mr. Pong, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Korean National Assembly, will be accompanied by his wife and two senior foreign ministry officials.

During the visit, Mr. Pong will hold talks with a number of senior Jordanian officials on means of bolstering cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The talks will also cover the Palestinian and Middle East issues and the situation in the Korean peninsula.

Mr. Pong will also visit economic developmental projects and historical sites in the Kingdom.

Princess Basma opens Caritas medical centre in Fuheis

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Her Highness Princess Basma Monday inaugurated a new Caritas medical centre at Fuheis, 20 kilometres east of Amman, which is designed to offer facilities to neighbouring villages.

To the tunes of folklore music, played by Fuheis boy scouts, Princess Basma toured the centre and was briefed on the various sections and numerous services it will be offering to communities in the area.

The centre comprises general medical facilities, a dental surgery and a pathology section. It is staffed by a doctor, a dentist, a nurse and a supervisor.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by the Latin Archbishop in Amman, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Lower House of Parliament member for Balqa constituency Fawzi Tu'meh, Balqa Police Department Director Colonel Abdullah Hababeh, Salt Police Director Major Mohammad Kassabeh, a number of Christian clergymen and members of the public.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, the director of Caritas in Jordan, the Reverend Musa Adeli, said that the Fuheis medical centre is to be followed by similar charitable centres which aim to serve villages and rural areas.

Rev. Adeli pointed out that Caritas is in the process of setting up a nursery and a vocational training centre for women and that it has launched a survey on the handicapped living in the area in order to offer them treatment.

Speaking about Caritas since it was established about a century ago, Rev. Adeli said the Vatican-based Caritas organisation is a layman's Christian charitable society which was first established in Europe and later spread to Asia, Africa and America. It now has branches in 124 countries.

Through its various activities in Jordan, Caritas is seen by both the Muslim and Christian sectors of society as a caring organisation which helps those in need, regardless of creed, colour, status or race, he said.

Despite the fact that Caritas is a foreign international society, almost all its staff here are Jordanians.

Moreover, Rev. Adeli said: "We are working to make it a completely national society."

Caritas has a working clinic in Ashrafieh and a pharmacy where 80 per cent of medicines are given to patients free of charge. It also has centres in Hashimi and Zarqa.

Caritas provides most of its services for nominal fee. The society's services are mainly in the form of medicine, blankets, food and other basic needs depending on the situation and the needs of the population. Caritas funds come from private donations, government subsidies and aid programmes.

Speaking about the services offered to citizens, Rev. Adeli pointed out that a Caritas doctor is responsible for the yearly examination of approximately 4,000 school children in poor areas. He stressed the importance Caritas places on this work as he said many childhood illnesses which are detected in the early stages can be treated effectively.

Regarding the handicapped, the society does not run a centre itself but supports existing centres. The handicapped are also aided academically and are encouraged to pursue their studies in order to reach as high standards as possible.

The Caritas clinics are equipped with the most basic facilities for diagnosis and treatment, each hav-

ing the capacity to receive an average of 50 cases a day. The services include dental clinics, vaccinations and provision of medicines.

Courses for women

In four Caritas centres, Rev. Adeli said, women are taught the basic art of sewing, embroidery and macramé. At the end of their training they receive an official diploma from the Ministry of Social Development which then enables them to obtain employment. Two of these centres are in Jabal Amman while the other two are in Ajloun and Zarqa. Another centre in Jabal Amman teaches women the art of artificial flower making and flower arranging.

One of the most important projects run by Caritas is in the Mahatta prison for women. Caritas staff regularly visit the women and the purpose of these visits "is first and foremost pastoral", said Rev. Adeli, adding that such visits make a profound impression on these women.

Practical help is in the form of vocational training within the prison where women are taught to sew, knit, embroider and make decorative baskets. These items are then sold by members of the Caritas staff, enabling the women to have some pocket money for themselves and for the needs of their children.

Caritas aims to extend its vocational training programme to the prisons at Zarqa, Sweilch and Irbid as part of the Caritas expansion programme. It is also keen to increase the number of clinics and medical centres in the rural areas, Rev. Adeli concluded.

Hmoud requests councils to support cancer centre project

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud Monday requested the heads of municipal councils to allocate financial contributions out of municipality budgets in order to assist the national campaign launched to raise funds to build Al Amal (hope) centre for the treatment of cancer patients.

The campaign, organised by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), aims to establish the centre at an estimated cost of JD 8,000,000. The campaign has already managed to collect more than JD 850,000, according to GUVS officials.

Mr. Hmoud also approved the establishment of a joint services council for five municipalities in Irbid Governorate; Al Mazar, Deir Yusef, Anbeh, Samad and Juhaifa. The joint services council will be chaired by Mazar District Governor Abdullah Al Kha-

sawneh and members of the council and municipal council heads from these five municipalities.

In another statement, Mr. Hmoud announced procedures for Al Jouhairah municipal elections in Aqaba Governorate. According to the statement, the deadline for nomination is Sept. 28 and the elections will be on Oct. 7.

Mr. Hmoud also decided that municipal elections at Irbid in Ajloun district be held in October. On Sunday the cabinet formed a committee to run the affairs of Sweilch. The committee, to be headed by Hadi Shuqman, groups Ibrahim Musmar as deputy and seven other members.

The decision was taken upon recommendation by Mr. Hmoud who said in a statement to the press that the cabinet decided to form the committee after a full study of the Sweilch municipality situation.

UNICEF organises display, activities for Jerash Festival

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will participate in the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, scheduled to open at the Greco-Roman city of Jerash on July 11.

Posters, books, children's stories and songs, leaflets and various publications on children's health are to be distributed throughout the festival, according to a UNICEF press release.

Another UNICEF activity during the Jerash Festival will be daily slide presentations and film shows which tackle low cost techniques in reducing infant mortality rates. Other films on the organisation's work in Jordan and the drought stricken areas of Ethiopia and

Sudan will also be presented.

UNICEF will exhibit its collection of greeting cards, T-shirts, porcelain plates, sweat shirts and other gift items which will be sold during the festival to benefit and help children all over the world. According to UNICEF statistics, for the sale of every ten greeting cards at the festival, 10 children could be immunised against six-child-killer diseases.

UNICEF's participation in the Jerash Festival aims to inform the Jordanian public about major issues and problems facing children throughout the world as well as highlighting UNICEF's role in giving children a better opportunity for survival.

Excavations at Stone Age sites yield trove of cultural artifacts

Text and Photos
by Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

This is the second of two articles on an archaeological excavation at Wadi Hammeh, just north of Pella. This article outlines the excavations at two adjacent Stone Age sites where many important cultural artifacts from the Kebaran and Natufian periods were found by an Australian archaeology team.

PELLA — The ancient site of Pella, in the northern Jordan Valley, may be arguably the richest archaeological site in all of Jordan, if measured by the periods of history it represents. Excavations by American, Australian and Jordanian teams during the past 20 years have turned up a record of virtually uninterrupted human occupation at Pella spanning the last 12,000 years, including architectural and cultural remains from the Kebaran, Natufian, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze, Iron, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Umayyad and Ayyubid/Mamluke periods.

Among the most interesting, and certainly the most unexpected, result of the Pella excavations to date has been the discovery of two Stone Age sites near the mouth of the Wadi Hammeh, north of the main dig.

For the last three years, they have been excavated by Mr. Phil

lip C. Edwards of the University of Sydney, under the overall supervision of the director of the Australian team, Dr. Anthony McNicoll of the University of Sydney. The oldest of the two is a small Kebaran period campsite measuring only about 20 square metres. Carbon 14 dating of charcoal samples date it from around 17,000 BC. This makes it the earliest firmly dated Kebaran period site in the Middle East, and several hundred years older than other documented Kebaran sites in Palestine and Jordan.

When it was excavated in the 1983/84 season, just 1.1 cubic metres of soil produced some 4,877 stone sherds and 41 stone "cores". This indicates rather clearly that it was a chipping site where Stone Age people made tools used to butcher and eat animals.

Two-thirds of the stone sherds were flakes, 24 percent were bla-

detes and eight percent were proper flint blades, suggesting the site was used mainly to produce thin, fine and long flint bladelets. Some of the larger blades and flakes had their edges altered for use as knives or scrapers. A few burins were also found.

"The butchery"

The people seem to have used their flint tools mainly to butcher gazelle meat. The excavated gazelle bones were often cut and burned, signs that the gazelle were butchered and cooked on the spot. Other animal bones recovered included sheep, goat, wild pig, wild cat, hare, quail, tortoise, birds and freshwater molluscs.

A broad spectrum of plant remains includes wild wheat and barley, wild grasses, chick peas, peas and lentils.

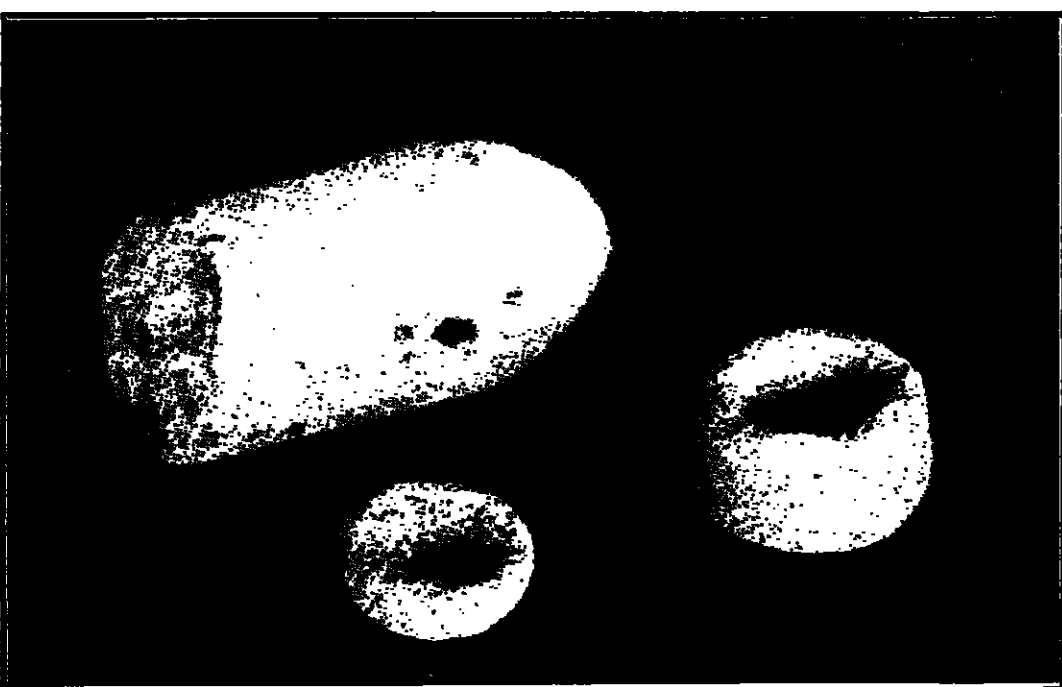
Higher up on the summit of the same bluff within the Wadi Hammeh, Mr. Edwards has excavated a Natufian site dating from around 10,000 BC. The Natufian immediately before the Neolithic era, was the period when humankind was just starting to make the long, slow transition from nomadic hunter-gatherers to permanently settled villagers who cultivated plants and domesticated animals. This large (around half a hectare) early Natufian settlement has left substantial remains of its stone architecture, mostly crescent- or ellipse-shaped structures.

Excavations earlier this year revealed at least three different occupation levels, each with its own architectural remains. The separate levels represent different stages in the life of the Natufian settlement, or village, with perhaps 100-200 years separating each stratigraphic level.

The upper (latest) level included a floor with several small stone circles on its surface. These may be hearths, but the lack of ash or charcoal in them may mean they are post-hole supports.

The next floor level down in time had stones that may have once formed a wall, while the third, earliest, floor has more of the circular stone arrangements.

Among the most important cultural artefacts from the Natufian site were nine complete or fragmentary sickle hafts, with grooves to hold stone blades. They typically measure 18-26 centimetres long, and 3-5 cm. wide. The two best hafts specimens are made of fire-hardened bone or antler, confirming both the importance of plant-gathering for the Natufian villagers, and their im-



Small stone mortars and pestles from the Wadi Hammeh Natufian site.

Intensive skills in working bone.

Other worked bone artefacts include beads made from the bored phalanges of gazelles, flat bone pendants, and bone points.

Stone tools

The stone tools represent typical early Natufian assemblage, including burins (scraping tools), retouched blades, smaller lunates that may have been used as projectiles, handaxes, picks, chisels and notched blades, or denticulates.

The archaeologists believe the Natufian villagers may have heat treated their flint before breaking off flakes to make tools, and laboratory simulations are now taking place in Australia to replicate this technique. Judging by the hundreds of cores and considerable debitage on the site, the stone tools were made on the spot.

The Natufian villagers also made extensive use of ground basalt rock, mostly for mortars and pestles that may highlight the importance of grains and pulses in the diet. Some were also used to grind pigment, for traces of red and yellow ochre were found on the ends of some pestles.

The pestles are also interesting because they came in so many different shapes and forms. Some have relief modelling on their shafts, and one of the largest was 45 centimetres long.

One basalt bowl fragment had decorations that were almost identical to those on bowls found at

the Natufian site of 'Ain Mallaha, in Palestine, hinting that common traditions may have bound small Natufian settlements throughout the Middle East.

The site also produced several ground or incised stones, including some peculiar V-shaped stones with incisions on them and oblong stones with tally marks on one side. These may be some mankind's earliest counting stones.

Another exciting discovery this year was the first Natufian human burials ever found in Jordan. These were the fragmentary remains of four robust individuals over 30 years old at the time of death, or beyond the average age of Natufian mortality.

Ochre staining

Ochre seems to have played a role in the funerary rites of the Natufians, for some of the bones had traces of ochre staining, and several hand-sized lumps of ochre were found under two of the broken skulls. There were also small concentrations of dentalium shell beads next to some of the skulls.

In another part of the site, the previous year's (1983/84) excavations unearthed another important discovery in the form of three mudstone slabs engraved with an array of concentric square motifs — perhaps the earliest such "rock art" ever found in the area. The same concentric squares motif has been found on small basalt bowls from Wadi Hammeh

and Ain Mallaha.

In the same trench, the archaeologists found extensive evidence of what they call "craft industries". This included much flint material in all stages of tool production; bone bead-making activity in the form of bored heads of gazelle toe bones and simple bone pendants; intact and bored dentalium shell fragments; basalt bowls and pestles; an enigmatic stone with over 100 bore holes in it; and large lumps of red and yellow ochre.

"We don't know what was going on in this area," Mr. Edwards notes, "but it seems totally unlike a typical domestic situation."

In another square opened in the previous season, he came down upon a 7.9-metre-long curvilinear wall section made of large, square limestone blocks set on top of a wider base of more limestone blocks. He suggests it may have been an ellipse-shaped shelter or wind-breaker.

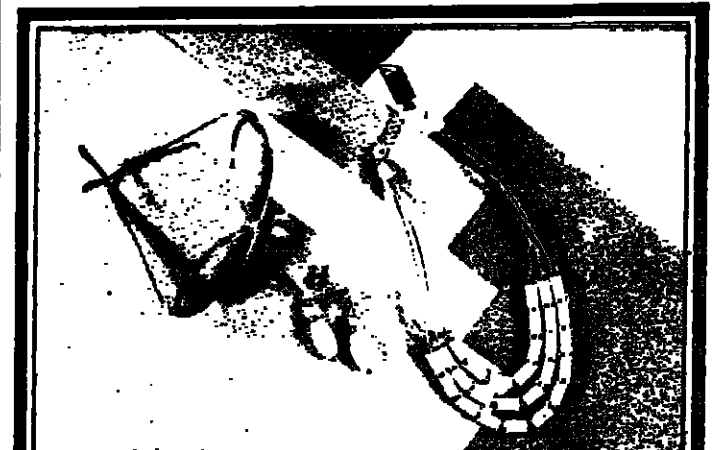
"The impression we have is of permanently settled villagers who had a good knowledge of food plants, and exploited a wide spectrum of the natural resources of the area," Mr. Edwards said in an interview here earlier this year.

There are also signs that the material culture of different settlements during the Natufian period was very close, suggesting a constant interchange of goods and perhaps strong social links throughout the area.

Mr. Edwards plans to continue his excavation of the Natufian site in the near future.



Engraved rock from Wadi Hammeh



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Jordan Times

GUEST COMMENTARY

By Mohammad Damra — Al Ra'i

Israel scans new horizons for immigrants.

NOW THAT Israel has settled the Ethiopian-Jews in the northern parts of occupied Palestine it is bound to turn its attention to other parts of the world for more newcomers. Israel is seeking to fulfill the aspirations of the Zionist leaders who, nearly a century ago, laid down a plan for the establishment of the state of Israel between the Nile and the Euphrates at the expense of Arab countries.

In order to get more and

more Jews, Israel has been working relentlessly to persuade those living in Europe and the United States to settle permanently in Israel. But it seems that the Zionist leaders have so far failed in their quest because Jews living in Western Europe and the United States have higher living standards than those in Israel and cannot find an opportune climate for making fortunes and live an affluent life as they do in the West. Therefore, the only alt-

ernative for the Zionist leaders is to turn their attention towards the Third World and try to lure relatively poorer Jews to emigrate to Israel.

The Ethiopian Jews abandoned their country because they were suffering from starvation resulting from drought that killed thousands of people.

Israel has reportedly dispatched missions to India, China and South East Asia with the purpose of persuading Jews living there to emigrate to

Israel and help the Jewish state fulfill the dreams of the Zionist leaders. At the same time Israel is continuing a worldwide campaign to put pressure on the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries to allow Jews to emigrate with the hope that they would eventually find their way to Israel.

It is possible that secret transactions for sending Jews from these nations to Israel have been already concluded, and Israel will not lack the

funds and the means for transporting the new immigrants.

What we conclude is this: the Jewish state will not rest until as many Jews from around the world have been gathered in the Arab land of Palestine to ensure that enough people will continue to expand the state of Israel in implementation of the principles of Zionism and to ensure Israel's domination and hegemony over the Eastern parts of the Arab World.

New cycle of religious fervour grips Egypt

By Nicholas Moore
Reuter

CAIRO — Egypt appears to be in the grip of one of the periodic cycles of Islamic fundamentalist agitation that have marked the modern history of the most populous Arab state.

President Hosni Mubarak has threatened to crack down if a campaign for Sharia (Islamic Law) stirs unrest. Western diplomats predict trouble might follow Monday's expiry of a government deadline for motorists to remove religious stickers from their car windows or be fined.

In a so-called "sticker war", many Muslims among the 48 million Egyptians have adorned their cars with slogans such as "To God, Religion is Islam." Minority Christian Copts reply: "The Lord is My Shepherd."

In the streets Sunday it was clear many had peeled off their stickers. But some drivers had not, and some dodged the law by displaying copies of the Koran or large crucifixes.

Mubarak apparently fears sectarian strife such as flared in 1981 and led the late President Anwar Sadat to make mass arrests. Within weeks, Muslim zealots leapt from an army truck and riddled Sadat with bullets as he took the salute at a Cairo military parade.

The usually dour Mubarak, who was at the dying Sadat's side on the reviewing stand, was moved by the new upwelling of religious passion to a rare outburst of public wrath.

"I warn and I warn and I warn again," he blazed, departing from the prepared text of a speech to denounce extremism.

Behind the present campaign for Sharia is grey-bearded Sheikh Hafez Salama, 60, founder of the Suez-based Islamic Guidance Society, a potent fundamentalist splinter group.

Salama led resistance fighters when Israeli troops besieged Suez in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Now, he has raised money to build a Cairo mosque called Al Nour ("The Light"). He had planned an illegal mass march for Sharia on the Oruba Presidential Palace from the Mosque on June 14.

But he backed off when 2,500 riot police ringed the mosque and he took the government to court instead.

Last Friday, it was the government that seemed to flinch from being the first to provoke violence.

It had banned Salama from preaching. But the riot squad failed to intervene when 4,000 Al-Nour worshippers stopped a new state-appointed imam from giving the Friday sermon or when Salama later took the microphone.

Salama's address developed a familiar theme among Muslim fundamentalists, that the discipline of Sharia may work better to alleviate Egypt's crushing poverty than present dependence on \$2.5 billion a year of United States assistance.

"Only Sharia can get us out of this mess. Massive aid... cannot save Egypt," he said. Followers chanted: "Let glory be restored to religion or our blood be shed."

Early Islamic fundamentalism in modern Egypt, where the Muslim Brotherhood was formed in 1929, was tinged with hatred of the then British imperial occupiers. Today's zealots denounce U.S. support of Israel and favour scrapping Sadat's U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords with the Jewish state.

Mubarak is reluctant to do that or place Egypt with its Coptic minority abruptly under Sharia.

A People's Assembly dominated by his National Democratic Party voted for "gradual purification" of all laws to reflect Sharia. But banks charge interest. Women may wear short skirts. There are no public whippings or executions. Alcohol is sold.

The assembly has also just restored main provisions of a 1979 Sadat decree on women's rights, though zealots dislike it.

Called the "Jihan Law" after Sadat's wife Jihan who lobbied for it, the measure gives a Muslim woman the right of divorce if her husband exercises his right to polygamy and takes a new wife, and to a home if she has custody of their children.

It went to parliament when the supreme court ruled it unconstitutional on grounds that Sadat decreed it when the assembly was in recess.

Western diplomats say Salama's Islamic Guidance Society seems to lack support from both the larger Muslim Brotherhood and the main political opposition, the Wafd, although both favour an eventual Islamic society.

Gulf needs peace

IS IT so costly for Iran to have peace with its Arab neighbours in the Gulf? Or is it just dangerous for the regime in Tehran to end the war and make peace with Iraq? Iran as well as the rest of the oil-producing nations and also the developing and developed countries of the world stand to gain from stability and peace in this part of the world. If peace comes there will be wider scope for Iran and the rest of the oil nations to sell their crude oil and prosper economically. In peacetime, Iran would export its oil free of any threats, secure more revenues and acquire a chance to rebuild its war-ravaged towns and economic installations, and above all live in peace with its neighbours. As a result, crude prices would be cut to the benefit of world nations in general and Third World countries in particular. Therefore, it is in the best interest of most countries to put pressure on Iran to end the war and negotiate a peaceful settlement with Iraq.

Most recently, the regime in Tehran has hinted it would be willing to take steps which, in many observers' views, could lead to peace. The Iranian ruler, Ayatollah Khomeini was recently quoted as ordering his Revolutionary Guards to fight a defensive rather than an offensive war, and the speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, was reported as saying his country would welcome a decision by an international court on who was the aggressor in the five-year old war in the Gulf. Japanese officials who met with Rafsanjani in Tokyo Thursday said they had reason to believe Iran would now accept a truce in the war.

These slight hints could well mean a real shift in Tehran's thinking, and signify a transition in policy. However, the change, if it comes, would be really due in great measure to the firm and courageous stand of Iraq in the war. Iran's shift towards peace is bound to come, and its rulers would sooner or later want to end a situation in which Iranian cities are bombed and destroyed, troops are killed by the thousand and sea routes are continuously blocked, denying Iran the freedom to export oil, the main lifeline for the nation's economy.

If peace comes, it would be mainly because Iraq has fought bravely to defend its soil and because the Iraqi armed forces and people proved strong and capable of inflicting defeat on the aggressors. Above all, Iraq has been crying out for peace and its calls have been conveyed repeatedly to Tehran through successive peace delegations. Once peace is made, it would be far less costly for Iran than the current war which has been sapping its economy and bringing disasters and sufferings to the Iranian people. Indeed, peace would be a blessing for Iran, Iraq and the whole world.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Media attacks gain nothing

FOR SOME time now the Syrian information media have been launching a vicious campaign against Jordan in total disregard to Arab brotherhood and solidarity among Arab countries. Jordan has preferred to refrain from taking the same course with the hope that the hostile attitudes will stop once it is discovered that these campaigns will lead nowhere but to a worsening of the Arab situation.

Jordan has been keen on maintaining a unified Arab rank and solidarity in the face of common threats to the one nation, and has been hoping that the Syrian media will change its tune after discovering that the accusations and allegations against Jordan would gain the Syrian regime nothing. The campaign against Jordan has been based on total falsehoods and allegations that have no ground at all.

At the same time the Syrian media has kept tight-lipped about many deviations from the pan-Arab course by Syria itself and its allies, particularly with regard to the newly-signed Iranian-Libyan "strategic alliance" which is directed against Iraq — a sister Arab country. This alliance reflects the Iranian ambitions and is aimed at helping a foreign aggressor against Arab brethren.

Though these are facts, the Syrian media were silent and did not comment on them nor did they criticise the alliance. Instead the Syrians have been levelling accusations against this country at a time when the Arabs are making preparations for holding a summit conference designed to restore Arab solidarity.

Al Dustour: Double-faced diplomacy

SYRIA HAS made big reductions of its troops in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley at a time when its information media continue to claim that the Syrian armed forces will be ready any time to confront the Israeli enemy. Syria has been following a double-faced diplomacy over the past few months. It has been bragging about its preparedness for confronting any fresh Israeli attack on Lebanon but at the same time it was interacting positively with the events and adjusting its calculations with the object of avoiding any confrontation with Israel by all possible means.

Syria has been claiming that it succeeded in cancelling the Israeli-Lebanese May 17 agreement and denying the Israelis a "secure border zone" but at the same time it has been preventing the Palestinians from launching any resistance activity against Israel from Lebanon or Syria and thus providing Israel with its "security zone". Syria announced it does not accept any withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon to coincide with the Israeli pullout, yet in secret it pulled out most of its forces from Lebanon.

Damascus has been claiming it is keen on protecting the Palestinians but in fact it has helped the Shi'ites to launch a war of genocide against the refugee camps. It is a double-faced policy which Syria has been adopting all along to deceive the Arab masses.

Sawt Al Shaab: Unreasonable stand

IT IS regrettable to see some Arab countries still opposing the holding of a summit conference, thus perpetuating a state of weakness and loss of this nation, and opening the way for foreign hegemony and domination over the Arab region. We wonder what stops Arab countries from attending the summit which designed to discuss issues of concern to the whole Arab Nation and meant to win support for Arab causes.

If Damascus has its own reasons and pretexts for not attending the summit why wouldn't it take its reasons and its case to the summit and ask for Arab countries' help to solve the problem? We really wonder if Damascus is still interested in joint Arab action or does it consider itself a guardian over this nation through threats and strange actions?

It is unreasonable to see Syria standing as an obstacle in the path of an Arab League decision to hold a summit conference to discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps of Lebanon, and later call for an Arab League meeting to end American siege on Beirut's airport. We, of course, support all forms of pan-Arab action to confront the common dangers but we also cannot accept the hegemony by one or two Arab states over the majority of the Arab League members.

By Bruce Russell
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Reagan humorously portrays himself in times of crisis as something of a trigger-happy film hero but his critics complain he fails to live up to his tough-guy image.

Reagan came out with fighting words after the 39 U.S. hostages in the Beirut hijacking crisis were released, warning the hijackers in a televised speech: "We will fight back against your cowardly attacks."

He underscored this tough approach with a quip made during the microphone test which preceded the speech: "Boy, after seeing Rambo last night, I know what to do next time."

"Rambo" is a new hit movie starring Sylvester Stallone as a macho Vietnam veteran who re-

turns to that country and single-handedly rescues American war-prisoners, who had been held in the jungle for years.

In an earlier battle with Congress over a threatened tax increase which he opposed, Reagan promised a veto, casting himself as "Dirty Harry," a movie police detective who ignores the rules to ferret out and punish criminals, usually with a blast from his 44 Magnum revolver.

"Go ahead. Make my day," Reagan taunted Congress, lifting a "Dirty Harry" line from the Clint Eastwood film "Sudden Impact".

This tough talk has gone down well with the public in separating his image from that of his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, who was seen as indecisive in the Iran hostage crisis.

In a poll released by the Washington Post and ABC Television as the crisis was ending and the hostages were on their way home, an overwhelming three-quarters of those questioned approved Reagan's handling of the crisis.

He stirred up a public controversy only once, when after calling the hijackers "thugs, murderers and barbarians", the gunmen delayed the return of hostages by one day.

While Reagan's tough talk has delighted the public, it has drawn some heat from former U.S. officials and America's right wing, traditionally an ally of Reagan.

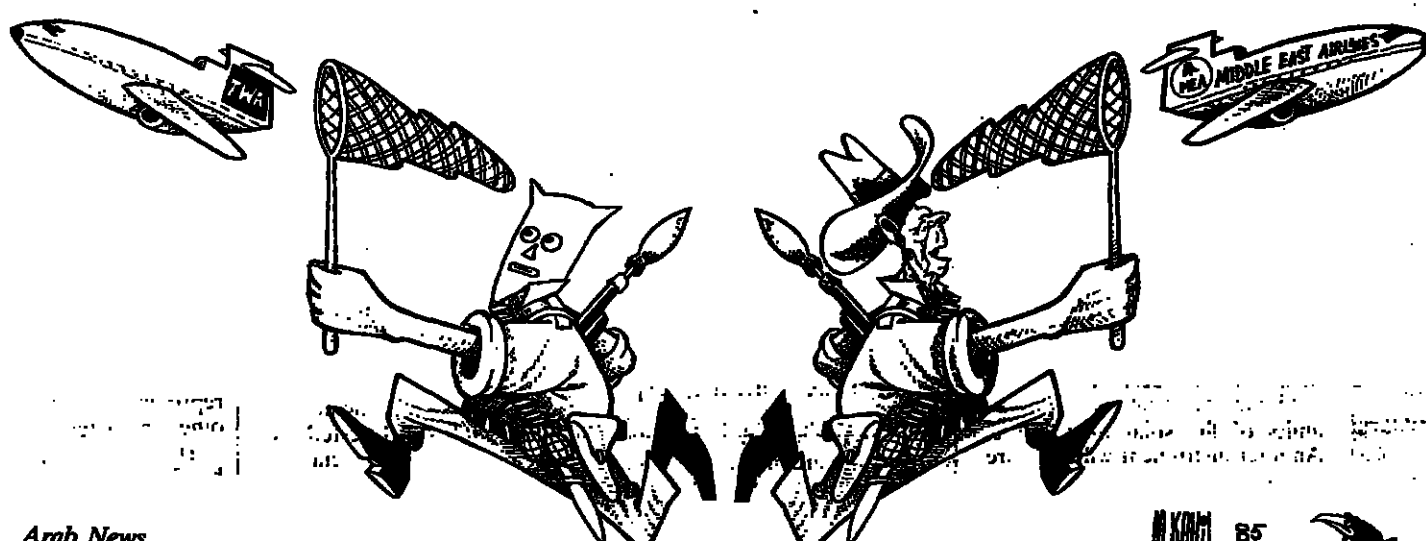
In the week of the hostages' return, three former U.S. ambassadors, speaking at a forum of the Conservative Heritage Foundation, called for the sacking of Secretary of State George Shultz

on the grounds he had helped contribute to the crisis.

They said a State Department statement that Israel's transfer earlier this year of 766 Lebanese civilian captives to Israel was a violation of international law had encouraged Shi'ite Muslims to hijack the TWA plane and demand the prisoners be returned in exchange for the American hostages.

Reagan's former secretary of state, Alexander Haig, said the administration's "ineffectual and incoherent" policy and its failure to retaliate after the U.S. embassy and Marine barracks in Lebanon were bombed in 1983, with heavy loss of life, had paved the way for the TWA hijacking.

This reluctance to use force, Haig said, "condemns us to paralysis."



Arab News

Politics threaten Nairobi conference

By Osei Kofi
Reuter

NAIROBI — Some 10,000 women will converge on Nairobi next week for what promises to be a politically-charged review of the plight of the world's women over the past decade.

Political skirmishing has marred preparations for the United Nations conference — officially billed as a review of the U.N.'s "Decade for Women" which ends this year — and threatens to carry on into the two-week meeting.

The United States and some Western supporters are insisting that such topics as the effect of South Africa's apartheid system on its women and the plight of Palestinian women in Israeli-occupied Arab lands be kept off the agenda.

Positions taken by the U.S. on one hand and Third World states on the other were so entrenched at preparatory meetings in Vienna last March and New York in May

that the conference, which starts on July 15, has no draft agenda.

One participant at the preparatory meetings who declined to be identified said they "ended in near chaos" and "there were the usual threats of a possible American walkout at Nairobi".

The U.N. session is being preceded by a forum for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) with scores of workshops around the Kenyan capital on themes ranging from female equality to the role of women in rural Africa.

Neither the forum for the U.N. conference has an agenda beyond some broad guidelines on the theme "equality, development and peace."

"It is quite unusual for a U.N. conference to open without a draft agenda in the bag, ready to be adopted by the opening session," a worried Western diplomat told Reuters.

"The difficulties in Vienna and

New York have only been deferred... I anticipate the first two or three days (in Nairobi) will be bogged down by procedural matters," he added.

A Nairobi U.S. embassy spokesman told Reuters: "No-one is saying let's not discuss Palestine, no one is saying let's not discuss apartheid."

He said the U.S. had four main areas of interest: "Women in development," "women refugees," "violence in the family" and "family planning".

"If apartheid, Palestine or the new international economic order came up during discussions, fine. But the U.S. would not like to see these issues dominate the meeting," he said.

Assistant Secretary of State for International Organisations Gregory Newell said in Nairobi recently the U.S. had no quarrel with the right of U.N. members to air political grievances.

"What we do not accept is the

practice of transferring political questions to the specialised agencies — where they do not belong," he said.

The U.S. is sending a 37-member delegation led by Maureen Reagan, daughter of the president. It includes former envoy to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick and Senator Nancy Kassebaum.

Ms. Kassebaum was behind a law which forces the United States to boycott any international gathering where it feels "substantial and specific criticisms" of the U.S. and its foreign policy concerns is being made.

But a U.S. embassy spokesman said there was no possibility of a walkout. "We are committed to this conference," he said.

Publications circulating in Nairobi have accused Kenya of many sins including denying visas to Palestinian and hardline Arab delegations and making a huge profit from the event.

"Is it fair that the Kenyan gov-

ernment, run by men (as all governments are) should take advantage... to charge a huge extra fee (for hotels)?" a U.S.-based feminist publication said.

Others have alleged that delegates would meet chaos everywhere.

A senior government official, J.N. Kipsanal, tried to ally tears at a meeting with ambassadors in Nairobi. All hotel rooms had been requisitioned to give priority to delegates who would otherwise have had to compete with tourists, he said.

The alleged doubling in prices was simply not true and no-one who was properly accredited would be prevented from entering Kenya, he added.

Early last month Minister for Culture Kenneth Matiba, who is also in charge of women's affairs, told reporters Kenya would spend \$1.5 million on the two meetings but expected to recoup \$6.3 million.

Ruined Lake Victoria hailed as 'success'

By Anthony Ngala
and
Lloyd Timberlake

DARES SALAAM — A massive fisheries experiment in Lake Victoria has drastically reduced catches. The U.N. has hailed the experiment a "success", and scientists are now worried a similar fate might befall Lake Malawi to the south.

"It is the biggest disaster to affect the lake since the Pleistocene Era — when it dried up", said Dr. Humphrey Greenwood, a London-based expert on the fish of the East African lakes.

Victoria, a lake the size of Switzerland, is filled with over 200 species of the cichlid fish family, mostly small creatures which use most food sources in the lake and include the well known, vegetarian tilapia.

In the 1950s, fisheries workers in the then British protectorate of Uganda broadened the idea of putting into Victoria the huge fish-eating Nile perch (Lates niloticus) to feed off the numerous cichlids. Critics pointed out at the time the

basic ecological principle that yields of predators can never be as great as yields of their prey.

Nevertheless, the perch were introduced into Ugandan waters. By the mid-1960s, they had invaded Kenyan territory. In the early 1980s, they ate their way into Tanzanian waters. In many parts of the lake the perch has turned to cannibalism to feed itself.

"Since the arrival of the Nile perch almost all the indigenous fishes of commercial importance have declined; some have virtually disappeared", says Dr. Greenwood, of the British Museum of Natural History.

Professor Philip Bwathondi, director of the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute is trying to raise foreign funding for studies of the perch's eating habits and lifestyle in an attempt to control its spread. Yet no one sees any possibility of ending the perch's reign.

A recent U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) seminar concluded that "the introduction of Nile perch to utilise the haplochromine cichlids of the lake may be regarded as successful

Humans have virtually wrecked the fisheries of Lake Victoria, in a disaster which the UN has hailed as a "success".

in terms of its original objectives". Yet that same seminar admitted that, in the best of two forecasts, fish production from the lake will settle down to a level "assumed to be some 80 per cent less than the productivity achieved by the pre-Nile perch community due to energy losses by the predator". Understandably, the fishermen have not hailed the experiment as a success.

An average perch weighs several kilograms and is too oily to be sun-dried like the smaller cichlids; it must be smoked. Lakeside fish merchants hesitate to cut it into smaller sizes, as it will spoil more quickly in the sun. Local people would rather eat their old favourites, the cichlids.

All this is reflected in lakeside prices. The favourite cichlid species fetch 30 times the price of the Nile perch, per kilo.

The small fishermen are being driven out of business by the wealthier entrepreneurs who can afford the larger boats and more

expensive gear needed to land the Nile perch. Ironically, the perch are being shipped as far as the tourist resorts in Mombasa, Kenya, where seaside hotels are now serving lake fish.

There are scientific, as well as nutritional and financial losses. The several hundred cichlid species in Lake Victoria, occupying every conceivable ecological niche — living at different levels, consuming different foods — evolved from one species one or two million years ago.

The Nile perch is thus eating its way through a unique record of fish evolution. Species are becoming extinct before scientists can study them. The loss to evolutionary biology is "incalculable", according to Greenwood.

Now there are suggestions that the largest fish-eating cichlid in Lake Tanganyika should be introduced into Lake Kivu between Rwanda and Zaire. More disturbing, according to Dr. Greenwood, is the idea of putting a

small, plankton-feeding, herring-like species from Lake Tanganyika into Lake Malawi, the massive lake on the eastern border of the nation of that name.

Lake Malawi has more species unique to it than any other lake in the world, and "the effect of the introduction of alien species is impossible to predict", says Mr. Greenwood. "It is unlikely that a situation evolved over perhaps one or two million years can be improved upon."

Other such efforts around the world have been "disastrous and irreversible", says Dr. Greenwood, pointing out experiments in the U.S. Great Lakes, Lake Titicaca in South America and Lake Lanau in the Philippines.

Dr. Greenwood and colleagues from many nations are now writing letters to scientific journals, expressing the hope that the lakeside governments will never allow the introduction of new species, a move which is "scientifically indefensible and would put at risk the livelihoods and food supplies of future generations" — Earthscan feature.

سكنا من الجول

Space shuttle Challenger set for most challenging science mission

By Jim Fuller
USIA Science Writer

WASHINGTON — The U.S. space shuttle Challenger is due to lift off July 12 carrying Spacelab instruments to study the sun, stars and earth environment and to begin what scientists have termed "one of the busiest, most complicated missions to date."

The seven-day mission marks the third flight of Spacelab, the European-built reusable laboratory mounted in the shuttle's huge cargo bay. Spacelab, which can be assembled into different configurations, will serve as a unique orbiting observatory during the Challenger mission, with its complex array of scientific instruments exposed directly to space.

This Spacelab mission is the culmination of ten years of collaborative work by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the European Space Agency (ESA), mission manager Roy Lester said. "We have two major objectives," he added. "The first is to verify the performance of Spacelab in this new configuration. The second is

to obtain scientific and technological data from a sophisticated group of 13 experiments."

Most of Spacelab's scientific instruments will be mounted on three exposed platforms called pallets in the shuttle's open cargo bay. Spacelab will also include an "igloo," a pressurized container housing computers and data recorders, and a new instrument pointing system for solar observations.

Crew members will use computer keyboards located inside the space shuttle itself to control the pallet-mounted instruments. The pressurized laboratory module flown on two earlier Spacelab missions to provide a shirt-sleeve environment for performing scientific experiments will not be needed.

The Spacelab experiments, eleven from the United States and two from the United Kingdom, will produce a steady flow of scientific and engineering data in the areas of solar, atmospheric and plasma physics, infrared astronomy, high energy astrophysics, technology research and the life sciences.

Challenger's seven-member

crew, which will perform scientific investigations around the clock in 12-hour shifts, includes the third pair of career scientists to work aboard Spacelab. They are both solar physicists—Loren Acton of the Lockheed Palo Alto Research Laboratory and John-David Barbee of the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory.

Two mission specialists, career astronauts with scientific expertise, are also part of the science crew: Anthony England, a geophysicist specializing in earth and planetary sciences, and Karl Heize, an astronomer. The flight crew includes Commander C. Gordon Fullerton, who was pilot for the third shuttle mission; pilot Roy Bridges, making his first shuttle flight; and mission specialist Story Musgrave, who flew on the sixth shuttle mission.

Mission scientist Eugene Urban told reporters the Spacelab flight would be one of the most complicated shuttle missions to date.

"The simultaneous operation of multiple experiments, the first flight of the Instrument Pointing System, and complicated manoeuvres that must be made by the shuttle throughout the mission—firing the engines several times over specific ground sites as part of the plasma studies—all these go together to make this an extremely complicated and very challenging mission," Urban said.

The \$60-million instrument pointing system, developed by the European Space Agency, uses gyroscopes to aim scientific instruments weighing as much as 2,000 kilograms at precise targets in space as the shuttle orbits the earth. The pointing system is stable enough to remain fixed on a target the size of a quarter from a distance of over one kilometre. In the past, pointing instruments at certain celestial objects required manoeuvring the entire space shuttle into different attitudes.

The new pointing system aboard Spacelab will allow the crew to accurately aim detectors at solar sites, providing sharp images of precisely specified areas.

One of the solar instruments will study the magnetic field laced throughout the sun's layers, some of them thousands of times stronger than earth's. The magnetic fields play a crucial role in determining the structure and dynamics of the solar atmosphere. Another instrument will measure helium in the outermost region, the solar corona. Helium makes up ten per cent of all atoms in the universe, and by measuring its abundance in the sun scientists hope to gain insight into the evolution of stars and the origin of the universe.

Spacelab's plasma physics experiments will probe the earth's upper atmosphere, called the ionosphere. One experiment will require the crew to deploy, fly around and retrieve a small satellite to study plasma regions away from the shuttle.

"Our objective is to get a better understanding of the behaviour of electrified gases and particles, called plasma, in the earth-space environment," Lester said. He added

that monitoring changes in the ionosphere may provide better understanding of weather patterns and help scientists predict when a magnetic storm might disrupt radio communications or interfere with spacecraft electronics.

The crew will also be required to fire the shuttle's engines above designated ground sites. The exhaust from the engines, which is mainly water vapor, leaves temporarily depleted plasma areas called "ionospheric holes." Astronomers in observatories on the ground want to try to perform low-frequency radio studies through the artificial holes in the ionosphere. They hope to demonstrate how the depleted plasma opens a window to radio signals from astronomical sources.

Spacelab will include an X-ray telescope to observe extremely hot celestial objects emitting short-wave radiation, such as the huge clouds of very hot gas that surround galaxy clusters and may influence galactic evolution. At the same time a small infrared telescope will detect relatively cool objects, such as planets, pre-stellar clouds, galaxies, and background radiation from the expanding universe. When an object is not quite hot enough to shine in visible light, it emits the bulk of its energy in infrared wavelengths.

Scientists hope the infrared telescope aboard Spacelab will add to the many exciting discoveries made last year by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS), which included new comets, possible embryonic solar systems around other stars, uncharted galaxies, and mysterious objects at the edge of the observable universe.

Unlike most of the experiments that are exposed to space on the Spacelab pallets, in the shuttle's cargo bay, two life sciences experiments are located in mid-deck lockers inside the shuttle.

"One experiment will involve the collection of blood samples from several crew members," Urban told reporters. "The objective is to determine the way in which the body and the bones lose calcium and other minerals in conditions of low gravity. Once the data is analysed, we hope to know more about the whole process of bone softening experienced by physically inactive people on earth, such as hospital patients who are bed-ridden for a long time."

Another experiment will involve growing plant seedlings in space to study the production of lignin, a polymer that gives many plants the rigidity to stand upright against the downward pull of gravity on earth.

"By understanding the way lignin is formed in a plant," Urban said, "one might be able to develop plants which can be grown with smaller use of the metabolic energy needed for the production of lignin. This may permit the development of more plant material for such things as food or paper products or other applications."

Challenger is scheduled to land on July 19 at Edwards Air Force Base in California.



In an earlier shuttle mission, crewmen juggle an array of floating fruits inside the craft (USIA photo)

French firemen brace for summer season

By Bruce Alderman
Reuters

AIN-EN-PROVENCE, France

— Fighting fires in southern France's pine forests and brushland is a military-style operation and this year officials are gearing up for a summer campaign they fear could be one of the hottest for years.

The reason for their fears? Last season's wave of abnormal freezing weather, which saw snow on the sea front in Nice and ice on the rigging of yachts in the exclusive harbours and marinas on the south coast.

"There's an old farmers' proverb which says the years of snow are the years of fire. The cold kills a lot of plants and there's a lot of dry wood out there," said Colonel Marc Egloff, forest fire operations headquarters chief in Aix-en-Provence.

Col. Egloff's region includes 2.3 million hectares of forested land and another 2 million hectares of brushland from the border with Spain to that with Italy, all a potential firebomb during the long hot summer.

Last year fire ravaged 15,500 hectares of forest and brushland, although not nearly as bad as a total as 1979, when three times that amount went up in smoke and flames.

Since 1970 a half a million hectares of French forest and brushland have been destroyed by fire.

Col. Egloff's main weapons to fight the flames are 11 Canadair aircraft, a Canadian-built amphibian that scoops tonnes of water from the sea or a lake in flight and dumps it on the flames.

Backing those up are four converted Douglas DC-6 former passenger airliners and eight Grumman trackers. But although the DC-6 can carry more water, in common with the tracker it must land to be restocked.

"If we had the money, we would have nothing but Canadairs. But a Canadair costs four times more than a DC-6."

When a major fire breaks out, efforts to contain it are masterminded from Egloff's headquarters just outside this southern French city.

Local fire brigades have the responsibility of attending outbreaks, but call on Col. Egloff and his 200-man team to take over when a major blaze flares up.

A six-man team is always on duty in the complex control-room known as the "submarine" at the Aix-en-Provence headquarters, acting on information provided by a meteorologist, reconnaissance data and water level information.

Col. Egloff usually takes to the air in a twin-engine command and control plane with a colleague and, in conjunction with the control centre, coordinates the efforts of the fire-bombers and the men on the ground.

Col. Egloff believes that the key to fire-fighting is a combination of good coordination and guts.

"You've got to have guts. It's very difficult to fly in a fire. You can't see well and there are high-tension cables all over the place. A pilot loses four kilos while fighting a fire for three hours."

He also thinks that there is greater public awareness which means people now think twice before throwing away a cigarette end or starting a camp-fire in a tinder-dry forest clearing.

"The forest has become a public garden and fires have become a media event. But 30 years ago nobody talked about fires, they were considered a fact of life in the Mediterranean (area)," he added.

The crash, captured on film, was a graphic reminder to the public of the dangers faced by firefighters.

Japanese favoured to win world race for 'megachip'

By Catherine Arnst
Reuters

BOSTON — Several Japanese firms are the odds-on favourites to win the race to be the first to market a computer "megachip" with a greatly expanded information storage capacity.

The U.S. firms American Telephone and Telegraph (ATT) and International Business Machines (IBM) plan to build a chip with a storage capacity, or memory, four times that now available.

In the longer term, West Germany's Siemens has launched a research project to develop a chip with a memory 16 times larger than the current maximum level.

But it is the Japanese who are expected to end up with the lion's share of a market for the expanded memory chips that Dataquest Incorporated estimates will reach \$1.5 billion in 1988 and around \$10 billion in the early 1990s.

Computer storage capacity is measured in bits. A string of eight bits forms a byte, each of which represents a letter, number or other character.

The largest chip now available has 256,000 bits and a one million bit chip has been the holy grail of the electronics industry for some time, part of the computer designer's unending quest to put more power into a smaller package.

Million bit chips set visions of miniaturisation dancing in computer designers' heads and inspire projections that desktop com-

puters could soon have the power of the huge, multimillion-dollar machines known as mainframes.

Thomas Thomsen, president of ATT technology systems group, predicted that the "megachip", as it is called in the industry, "could help put a super minicomputer in business, industrial or other special environments where space is at a premium—or for that matter, in your lap."

Japan's Fujitsu, Hitachi, NEC, Mitsubishi and Toshiba are all working on megachips of a type known as dynamic random access memory (DRAM), the fastest growing segment of the chip market.

Analysis expect at least three of these firms to be ready to produce the expanded memory chips sometime this year.

ATT is the first U.S. firm to move beyond the experimental phase in building a megachip. In January the company announced that its device would be ready for quantity manufacturing by the end of this year and in full production in 1986.

IBM has announced two versions of an experimental chip, but both use non-standard designs and packaging that would make them unlikely candidates for any products other than IBM's own.

The Japanese have already captured 92 per cent of the world market for 256,000 bit chips and almost 70 per cent of the total DRAM market, valued at about \$5 billion.

"If they (the Japanese) can dominate the memory chip mar-

ket, they can use the cash generated from it for research and development and new facilities," Christian Wignall, managing director of G.T. Management (Japan) Limited, told Reuters in Tokyo.

Dataquest analyst Ken McKenzie credits the Japanese success to their position as the world's most efficient manufacturers.

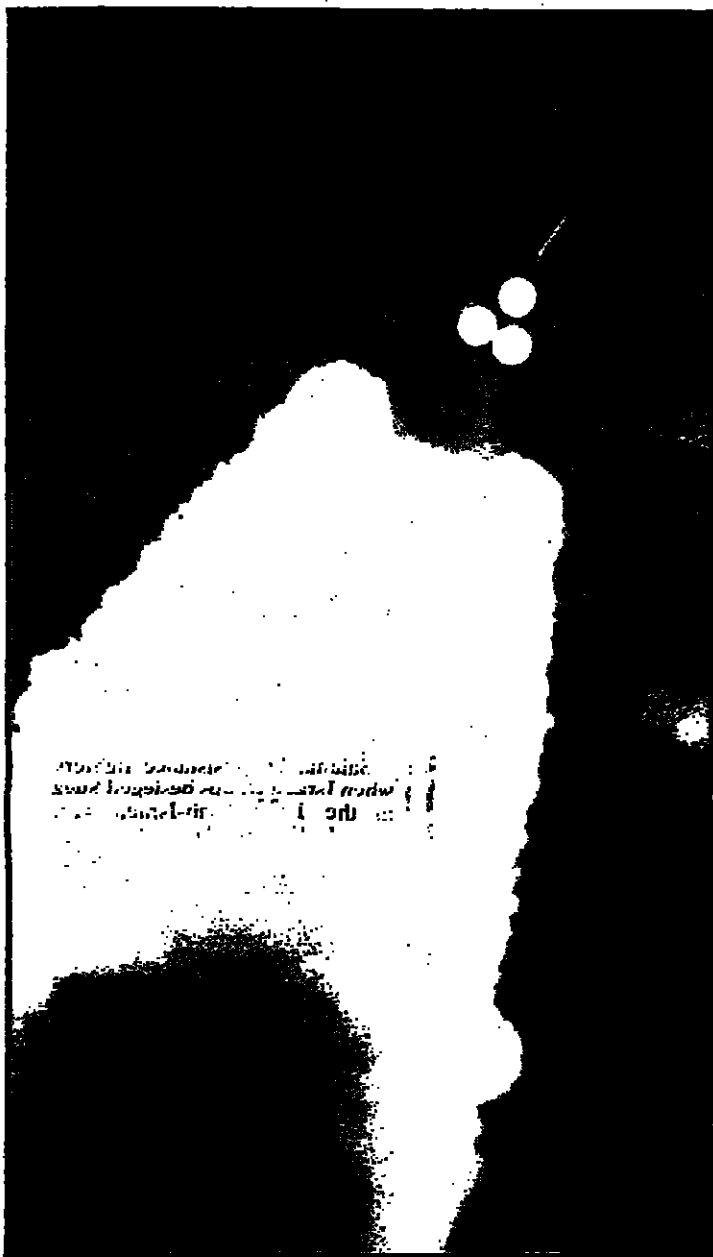
Because chips are so tiny and precision so important, the failure rate is extraordinarily high. Consequently, a huge amount of capital is needed to support the start of manufacturing.

All Japanese chip manufacturers are part of much larger electronics conglomerates that can both afford to finance production and have a voracious appetite for chips within their own operation.

Also, the Japanese government guarantees low-interest loans for the industry and finances basic research, allowing its chip makers the luxury of losing money in order to gain market share. Japanese firms thus have taken a longer-term view to capital spending.

Mr. McKenzie said that, even if the Japanese win the race for the one million bit chip, the next horizon is anyone's game.

The \$710 million research project launched by Siemens, which is only now shipping its first 256,000 bit chip, is aimed at making the West German firm the first on the market with a four-million-bit chip. It hopes to accomplish this by 1989.



Rocket motors of the shuttle leave behind a huge pall of flame as the craft takes off from the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida (USIA photo)

Chinese confront pollution in heavily peopled waters

By Robert M. Poole

CHANGSHOU — Deep in China's Sichuan Province, the Yangtze River runs swiftly, crowded in by hulking blue mountains and terraced orange orchards that climb skyward, then vanish in a chilling fog.

Ducks and sampans bob on the rushing water, caught here and there by shafts of sunlight that stab through the swirling clouds. From the bridge of an "East is Red" river steamer, a passenger takes in the scene, reminiscent of an ancient Chinese landscape painting.

Then the ship rounds a bend, and the town of Changshou comes into view. It is a jumble of ramshackle brick factories and smokestacks, perched high on a stone mountain. In the midst of the factories, a pagoda leans at an angle, a cultural relic almost obscured by the haze of yellow smoke that envelops the town.

Rank vapours arise

Downstream, another factory dumps effluent from a pipe in the mountainside. The waste liquid steams as it meets the cool air, mingles down the bank, and spreads into the Yangtze, forming great blobs of yellow foam on the current. As far as the eye can see, the foam clings to the Changshou bank of the river.

The Yangtze, 3,900 miles long, is one of the world's mightiest rivers, flowing through the most populous region of the most populous nation on earth. But the river is also one of the world's dirtiest: its waters serve as highway

and sewer for one-third of China.

People use the Yangtze, as they do the Grand Canal and Yellow River, for hauling cargo, dumping trash, brushing teeth, washing clothes, rinsing food, catching fish. Though not as heavily silted as the Yellow, the Yangtze runs thick with sediment, a result of deforestation: It carries more than twice the annual soil runoff of the Mississippi—about the volume of material it took to build the Great Wall.

This same great current is a source of drinking water for millions—and, for a number of others, a final resting place. "We see a lot of bodies on the water, nine or ten on the usual trip from Chongqing to Yichang," says Xiong Weimin, a steamer captain who has worked on the Yangtze for more than 30 years. "Most of them drown when their boats turn over, or when kids try to swim."

Most drownings occur in summer when heavy rains swell the river, raising its level by as much as 100 feet in some sections. In autumn, when the rains subside and the water is lower, fewer people drown.

China can do little to prevent such deaths. But after years of neglect, the country is mounting a major effort to cleanse the Yangtze. The cleanup focuses on the 964-mile stretch between Chongqing and Shanghai.

Fang fights filth

"That part is the most seriously polluted," says Fang Ziyun, who heads the anti-pollution programme of the Yangtze River Val-

ley Planning Office in Wuhan. Mr. Fang, an engineer, says that most pollution comes from industrial waste water. Some 90 per cent of all the industrial discharge flowing into the river is untreated.

To correct that problem, China now requires new factories to include a pollution-control strategy in their construction plans. "We help them meet national standards of design, construction, and operation," says Mr. Fang. "We also try to control their site selection. If the plans do not include pollution-mitigation measures, we can stop construction."

To monitor pollution from existing sources, Mr. Fang's unit takes monthly water samples from 215 permanent stations scattered throughout the vast Yangtze drainage basin. China also uses specially equipped ships for mobile monitoring.

Mr. Fang takes a visitor aboard one such vessel, the research ship Evergreen, moored at Wuhan. Evergreen plies the lower reaches of the Yangtze, measuring contaminants such as human waste, heavy metals, and pesticides.

"We have 20 scientists and 20 crewmen," says Mr. Fang as he tours cabins outfitted with spectrometers, fish tanks, and microscopes.

When Mr. Fang's scientists identify a polluting industry, his agency imposes a fine and a deadline for cleanup. Then the government returns 60 to 70 per cent of the fine to the company to pay for new pollution-control devices. The rest of the fine, Mr. Fang says, goes to the municipality in which the industry is located. The municipality uses that money for tre-

atment of sewage, which flows raw into the river from most cities.

And what happens if an industry does not cooperate?

"If any industry pollutes the water seriously, we can stop their operations," says Mr. Fang. Asked how many industries had been forced to cease operations, he says his agency closed a factory near the city of Guilin in 1983. Such action is rare. Most industries try to clean up, Fang says.

Cites some success

Although China's pollution-control measures have been in practical effect only since the first of this decade, Mr. Fang already credits the programme with improved water quality around the city of Wuhan and at nearby Lake Tai, which is linked to the Yangtze by the Grand Canal.

The 1,100-mile canal, an ancient engineering feat that links Hangzhou to Peking, is now severely polluted with industrial runoff and human wastes. One sees red-lettered signs warning people not to wash eating utensils, laundry, or night-soil buckets in the canal. Then one sees people doing all of those things.

Gradually, however, the government is draining and cleaning the most severely polluted sections of the canal in tourist-oriented cities such as Suzhou and Yangzhou. And plans call for a cleanup of the entire canal.

"For the future, we are very optimistic," says Mr. Fang. "We have learned that the people who suffer most from pollution are those who work closest to its sources." — National Geographic feature.

Women entrepreneurs make their mark in U.S. theatre

By Dorothy Chansky

"GREASE." "Sugar Babies." "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat." "Amadeus." "Crimes of the Heart" have been popular New York theatrical productions with a common denominator. All were produced or co-produced by women.

The rise in the number of women responsible for the financial and administrative aspects of the commercial theatre throughout the United States (traditionally a male-dominated business) is a phenomenon of the past decade. It coincided with an increase in the number of women recipients of business degrees (up from five per cent to 25 per cent), female law students (8.5 per cent to 33 per cent) and women owning businesses (26 per cent of all sole proprietorships, up from three per cent in 1972).

The best-known women producers for the New York stage are the team of Elizabeth McCann and Nellie Nugent who, in the eight years of their partnership, launched the successful shows "Amadeus," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Dracula," "Mass Appeal," "The Elephant Man," "The Dresser," and "Morning's at Seven," among others, and garnered 18 Tony Awards (equivalent of Hollywood's award for motion pictures, the Oscar). They are part of the new breed of producers who worked their way up in other producers' offices, before striking out on their own.

The youngest of the group are Susan Rose and Gail Berman, who produced the musical "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" when they were 23. Now 27, they are the driving force behind the successful play "Hurlburly," which opened in August, 1984.

Berman and Rose follow in the footsteps of Maxine Fox, who, at 28, co-produced "Grease," the extraordinarily successful musical about American youngsters in the 1950s. All three women were the "new kids on the block" when



Broadway's long-running burlesque musical "Sugar Babies," shown here in a scene with Ann Miller and Mickey Rooney, was produced by Terry Allen Kramer (in association with the late Harry Righty). More women are becoming theatrical producers in the United States, making some of the most successful shows of the last several New York seasons (Photo by Martha Swope)

they achieved their first successes.

In the 1984-85 season, women producers have shared in both the glory and the disappointment that characterise one of the riskiest of all businesses. Hildy Parks' "Accidental Death of an Anarchist" (co-produced with her husband, Alexander Cohen) was a flop, but Parks has written and co-produced New York's Tony Award television broadcast for 17 years. McCann and Nugent ex-

ended the Royal Shakespeare Company's New York run and presented the plays in Washington, D.C. The pair produced their first musical, "The Leader of the Pack," which opened recently on Broadway. Terry Allen Kramer's musical, "Sugar Babies," continues a successful tour around the United States, and Fran Weisler's revival of the musical "Zorba" has been playing to full houses in many American cities.

Chavez knocks down Mayweather

LAS VEGAS (R) — Undefeated World Boxing Council (WBC) superfeatherweight champion Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico used combination punches to the head Sunday to stop American Roger Mayweather at 2:30 of the second round.

Chavez, 22, had no trouble getting in under his opponent's seven-and-one-quarter-inch (18.4 cm) reach advantage to blast the American with combinations to the head, knocking him down three times in the second round before the referee stopped the scheduled 12-round fight.

Under Nevada rules the fight must be stopped after a fighter is knocked down three times in one round.

Chavez, 129 and 3/4 pounds (58.8 kg), merely measured Mayweather's left jab and combination right in the first round, but in the second round the champion exploded with a left-right to the head to drop the challenger to the canvas.

The 130-pound (58.9 kg) Mayweather got up quickly but he was in trouble. Seconds later, another left-right floored the former World Boxing Association (WBA) jun-

ior lightweight champion. Again Mayweather was up quickly, this time on wobbly legs.

Chavez pressed his attack and Mayweather seemed to have no idea how to stop the champion's barrage.

Chavez moved in, landing a right-left to the head that floored the challenger for the third and final time.

Chavez, who entered the bout little known outside Mexico, showed he is not only a potent puncher both inside and out but a fine defensive fighter as well. He picked off most of Mayweather's punches in the first round and in the second landed nearly everything he threw.

The win, Chavez's most impressive to date, gives him a 45-0 record. The Culiacan, Mexico, native won the WBC superfeatherweight title in Sep-

tember, stopping Mario Martinez in the eighth round, and defended successfully in April, halting Ruben Castillo in the sixth.

Mayweather, 24, of Las Vegas, now has a record of 21-3.

Chavez, who in pre-fight comments talked of soon moving up to the more profitable and prestigious lightweight division, received \$100,000 for his victory. Mayweather, an 8-5 underdog, earned \$25,000.

"It was my right, not my left, that surprised him," said Chavez. "I was waiting for him to come out with his left jab so I could come over with my right."

"The fight was too easy. I thought the fight was going to be harder than that," he added. "No, I'm not disappointed that it was over so early. I knew if I could hit him with one punch he would go down. I could tell he couldn't take a punch."

Mayweather said: "I couldn't put my punches together. I felt like my punches didn't have much on them. And I couldn't get my legs to do what I wanted them to do."



WIMBLEDON TROPHY: Boris Becker of West Germany holds aloft the singles Wimbledon Tennis Championship trophy Sunday after he beat Kevin Curren, in the final. Becker, appropriately nicknamed "Boom Boom" for his rocketing serves, rewrote the record book when he blasted Curren 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4 to capture the men's singles title, the youngest Wimbledon winner, the first non-seed player to capture the prestigious grass court title and the first German to win in the tournament's 108-year history (AP wirephoto)

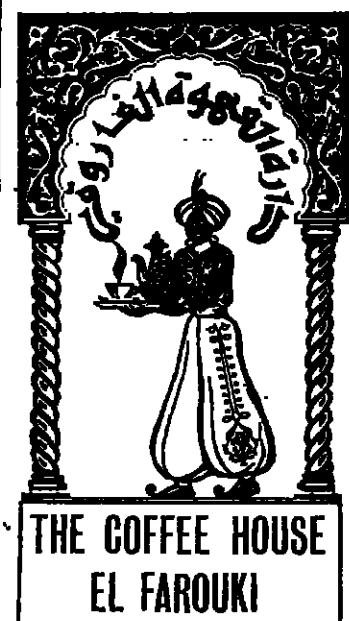
McMenemy, signs 3-year contract with Sunderland

LONDON (R) — Lawrie McMenemy, former manager of English first division soccer club Southampton, Monday accepted a lucrative three-year contract to manage second division Sunderland.

McMenemy will also join the board of directors at the Roker Park club which was relegated last season following a dismal run after their defeat by Norwich in the League Cup final.

Chairman Tom Cowie was delighted that McMenemy, an ex-soldier who was twice on the shortlist for the England manager's job, should have chosen Sunderland.

"It is a marvellous day for the club, the town and the area, and I



THE COFFEE HOUSE EL FAROUKI

Rifai Athletics Championships begin

AMMAN (J.T.) — The late Sameer Al Rifai Athletics Championship began Monday afternoon at the Amman International Stadium in the presence of Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharari. The two-day championship is organized by the Amman Youth Club in cooperation with the Jordanian Athletics Federation.

In Monday's results for men, Ali Al Shobaki won the 110 metres hurdles in 17 seconds, Mohammad Adam won the triple jump and recorded 13.98 metres. Amman Club won the 4 x 400m relay and recorded 3:30.4 minutes. Adel Mufaddhi won the pole vault with 3.30m.

Shukri Shaker won the 10,000m race and recorded 33:54.3 minutes and the 800m race was won by Mufeb Fa'ouri who recorded 01:56.04 minutes.

On the women's side Muntaha Othman won the 100m hurdles in 22.6 sec., the 200m race was won by Entesar Othman who clocked 29.9 sec., while Nareen Ahmad won the high jump covering 1.45 metres height and the Amman Club won the 4 x 400 relay in 4:32 minutes.

Attending the championship were the Jordan Youth Organisation Director-General Mohammad Jameel Abu Al Tayyeb, Al Hussein Sport City Director Issam Arida and a large crowd of sport enthusiasts.

Fowler collapses with neck injury before game

LIVERPOOL, England (R) — Former England opener Graeme Fowler collapsed during a practice session before his County Lancashire's game against Hampshire Monday.

Fowler apparently suffered a neck injury as he stretched to catch a ball. He fell to the ground and remained motionless for several minutes before being placed in an ambulance.

The 28-year-old made his debut for Lancashire in 1979 and gained his first England Cap two years later.



Adel Mufaddhi covers the height of 3.30 metres in the late Sameer Al Rifai championships to win pole vault on Monday.

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The floors and stairs are made of Italian granite. The villa is equipped with camera-equipped warning and safety device and has a red-tiled roof and insulated walls.

Call: 625956, Amman

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Location: Shmeisani, near the French school and Al Dustour newspaper.
For more information call 664839 after 10:00 a.m.

Slaney opens tour with 800m

CORK, Ireland (R) — American running star Mary Slaney opens a two-month European tour Tuesday with a tough 800 metres race against top international competition.

Slaney, dogged by injuries last season, recently underlined her return to fitness with a U.S. record of two minutes 34.8 seconds in the rarely-run 1,000 metres.

She now holds American records in every distance from the 800 to the 10,000 metres.

But at the Cork City sports Tuesday she may have to run close to her 800 metres record of 1:57.60 against Britain's Kirsty McDermott, who set a Commonwealth best of 1:57.42 in finishing just behind world record holder Jarmila Kratochvilova of Czechoslovakia in Belfast last month.

The field also includes Britain's

Ann Clarkson, runner-up to McDermott in the last Commonwealth Games, as well as three strong Americans, Gail Conway, Veronica McIntosh and Debbie Grant.

Svetlana Kitova, who has a best time of 1:58.08, was due to run but did not arrive with the other Soviet athletes.

Slaney's tour will also take her to Paris, London, Oslo, Brussels, Bern and Zurich, and will include her first race against South African-born Briton Zola Budd since their controversial collision during the Los Angeles Olympics.

Another highlight of the Cork meeting is expected to be the mile, in which American Sydney Maree will have an eye on Briton Sebastian Coe's world record of 3:47.33 if conditions are right.

The South African-born runner

stands in fourth place on the all-time list with a time of 3:48.83 in 1981. The following year he came to Cork and ran 3:49.44 in less than favourable conditions.

He heads a quality field including former world record holder John Walker of New Zealand, world indoor mile champion Eamonn Coghlan of Ireland and Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany.

Another race that could produce a fast time is the men's 800 metres, likely to be dominated by the top three men in the United States — Johnny Gray, Olympic bronze medalist Earl Jones and John Marshall.

In the field events, Yuri Sedykh of the Soviet Union will be hoping to repeat his success here last year when he and compatriot Sergei Litvinov broke the world discus record six times in one evening.

Sedykh, who eventually won with 86.34 metres, has been regularly throwing over 80 metres recently.

Jordan Times
Tel: 666320

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The successful candidate shall be fluent in Arabic and English languages;
Be qualified to A.C.I.I. or A.F.I.I. standards;
Have a proven record of success in their field;
The posts offered are senior level and the rewards are commensurate with the performance.

Candidates shall write to P.O. Box 925826 Amman, Jordan. Enclosing copies of certificates or any other documents of evidence in hand.

The last date of receiving applications shall be 22.7.1985.

Note: All applications shall be treated confidentially and with top secrecy.

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TIME

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM GENEVA SUMMIT (Not A Lot, Says Time)

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3315/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3572/77	Canadian dollars
	3.0060/70	West German marks
	3.3850/65	Dutch guilders
	3.5180/90	Swiss francs
	60.59/64	Belgian francs
	9.1495/1545	French francs
	1916.5/7.5	Italian lire
	246.50/62	Japanese yen
	8.6600/6700	Swedish crowns
	8.6500/6600	Norwegian crowns
	10.7825/7925	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	311.75/312.25	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed easier on lack of support ahead of Tuesday's June U.K. money supply figures and showed no reaction to the 0.1 per cent rise in June U.K. producer prices and 1.1 per cent fall in manufacturers costs, dealers said.

EXCO jumped 7p to 224 after news it plans to sell its 52 per cent stake in Telerate to net \$425 million.

Among leaders Hanson Trust closed 2p off at 187 after confirmation of 50 per cent acceptance of its recent rights issue.

Government bonds ended with gains of around ¼ point at the longer end in response to stronger sterling but trading was slack.

Gold was firm and North American shares were mixed.

ICI ended 11p lower at 736 after a low of 732 following adverse press comment while among electricals, which attracted cheap buying after the earlier opening, Plessey was unchanged at 124 after 120, STC fell 4p to 104 after 106 and Thorn EMI dipped 1p to 309 after 302.

Banks were a firm feature ahead of the interim dividend season. Barclays and Lloyds both rose 12p at a common 419. Insurances were easier with Legal and General 3p off at 689.

Oils were depressed after the failure of OPEC to agree on oil quotas with Shell 8p off at 695. Against the trend Investment jumped 75p to 1100 after press comment.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime brings you all sorts of interesting and new progressive ideas by which you can add to whatever your present ambitions and goals happen to be.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Know what it is you want personally and find the best way of gaining it, and try to combine the modern with the standard.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use your intuitive faculties intelligently today and in the afternoon try not to argue at home. Be patient.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Good day to make new friends whether at social clubs or visiting friends' homes and be happier. Stay at home this evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan to accomplish something different in the outside world today, so get an early start.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be alert to any advanced activity you can enter into that could prove most lucrative and interesting. Watch your temper in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You understand what is the best way to add to abundance now and can get your practical affairs in fine order.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get together with very progressive people you know and get your own life working more prosperously. You gain fine benefits.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan to put more energy into your routines and get better results with them. Come to a better understanding at work.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make the appointments now for recreation with good friends since you have the right ideas.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Listen to the views of other family ties and don't be so sensitive and you get along better with them.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Contact as many persons as possible and state how you want the relationships to trend in the future.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan time to mull over your monetary and property goals and analyze how to get far better results.

Shultz praises Israel, promises U.S. help

TEL AVIV (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Mr. George Shultz has praised Israeli leaders for their new emergency austerity programme and promised American help to improve the inflation-plagued economy, Israeli officials said Monday.

A letter from Mr. Shultz to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir calling Israeli leaders courageous for taking drastic economic steps was made public Monday.

"We strongly support the recent decisions taken by the Israeli government to address Israel's economic problems in a vigorous and forthright way," the letter said.

Israel last week unveiled a plan to lower living standards, cut its budget and dismiss 9,000 public workers to slow 260 per cent annual inflation.

The United States, which provides \$2.6 billion to Israel a year, has made an added \$1.5 billion emergency aid package conditional on Israel taking economic steps.

"We stand ready to help you in the best way we can as you pursue this impressive new effort," the letter said.

Mr. Shultz sent similar letter to Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, the officials said.

Israel plans publicity campaign

Meanwhile, Israel plans to launch a publicity campaign to counter criticism of its anti-inflation programme, which Mr. Peres insisted had not jeopardised the country's military strength.

A communique issued after the cabinet's meeting Sunday said: "The government discussed the need to explain the new economic plan through the use of its information centre and other means."

Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin said ministers were upset at the way the emergency programme had been explained by state television and radio.

"The government hasn't been

given a chance to give a clear explanation of its policy," he said. "The media have been full of criticism without giving the programme a chance."

Trade unions and media have severely criticised the three-month austerity plan Mr. Peres announced last week.

But Mr. Peres said Israel's military strength would be maintained.

"We cut our military budget carefully, painfully, but we did not compromise the infrastructure of the self-defence of the Jewish state," he told orthodox rabbis from the United States.

Earlier Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told members of Kibbutz collective settlements the economic crisis had forced unprecedented cuts in military personnel and ammunition.

Mr. Rabin said some ammunition stocks had been reduced to levels reached in the 1973 Middle East war, when the United States launched an emergency airlift to resupply Israel.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon would be in charge of planning the publicity campaign, one official said. He said it could include brochures, public meetings and debates and increasing use of broadcast service announcements.

In the past week, Israel state television broadcast brief public service announcements favouring the programme.

The powerful Histadrut trade union, which represents 80 per cent of all workers, last week called a 24-hour general strike that brought the country to a virtual standstill after the austerity plan was announced.

It has threatened more labour unrest.

Israeli commentators have blamed the government for not acting earlier to cut its budget and for resorting at the last minute to emergency regulations.

Economic columnists are sceptical the programme will be more effective than the nine-month-old government's three previous economic plans.

Foreign demand for its products, ranging from semi-conductor components to automated office systems, rose 18 per cent in the first eight months of the financial year.

Final payments on three nuclear power plants now completed in West Germany helped boost Siemens sales figures in the first eight months of 1984-85 by 37 per cent compared with the same period a year earlier.

Company Chairman Karlheinz Kaske told a news conference that worldwide turnover should rise by just under 20 per cent and profit by over 20 per cent in the current financial year which ends on Sept.

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OPEC fails to impress markets

VIENNA (R) — World oil markets Monday reacted sceptically but OPEC oil ministers have left Vienna apparently confident that if none of their countries overproduces or sells at a discount and all forego barter deals, then prices and OPEC's own future will be secure.

Their public agreement to give up these "malpractices" was the sole result to emerge from three days of talks here, at which almost every minister leaked to the waiting press his own version of events, revealing many ideas but little agreement.

It was not a result likely to impress world oil markets, particularly as the ministers decided to meet again in Geneva in only two weeks.

"The decision to reconvene on July 22 means going back to square one and a continuing uncertainty about the direction of the oil price," said a trader with a major oil company.

Confirming his view, oil prices on the spot market moved little Monday, leaving open the possibility of a disastrous slide if the Geneva meeting brings no more concrete results.

Analysts here said the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) ministers had yet to convince traders that prices had bottomed out.

To do this they would have to show that their promise of stricter discipline was genuine, or else

agree to cut their overall production ceiling.

This is still set at 16 million barrels per day (b/d) although OPEC output fell to only 13.67 million b/d last month, according to the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) Monday.

While buyers believe they can always find an OPEC country willing to meet their demands, the analysts said, prices will continue to sag and the organisation's influence to wane.

On the face of it, OPEC is still in a key position. Although it now accounts for less than a third of the non-communist world's oil, it can readily adjust its supplies to match market demand.

So to safeguard revenues, it need only throttle back output until shortages are felt and prices rise. Or so the theory goes.

But since new producers like Britain and Norway began to whittle away OPEC's market share, the 13 OPEC members have rarely managed to act in concert.

Iran and Iraq need all the oil revenue they can get to fight their continuing war, and populous states like Nigeria and Venezuela

need it to service their huge external debts.

Only wealthy countries with small populations can afford the luxury of self-restraint, said the analysts.

First among these is Saudi Arabia, which has drastically reduced its output to 2.3 million b/d from a peak of nine million in quest of stable prices and a strong OPEC.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani, often regarded with some justification as "Mr. OPEC", was unusually quiet at the Vienna meeting, apparently suffering from flu.

But he is expected to raise his voice in Geneva, to demand price adjustments to improve the saleability of his country's abundant heavy grade crude oils, and that other countries share the burden of production cutbacks. But quota restrictions and price changes are still the most touchy issues for OPEC.

In London, traders and brokers said the Vienna outcome was likely to have little effect on the market in the short term.

One trader said most refiners would not doubt continue their recent pattern of buying crude as and when they needed it so long as OPEC failing to take decisive action to firm the market, thus encouraging expectations of future weaker prices.

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